MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JUNE 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Hundreds of Iraqis were wounded and 150 were killed during "coordinated" Iranian operations in the southern Majnun Islands late 17 June, according to a military report cited by Tehran radio. The same report claimed that Iranian antiaircraft fire downed four Iraqi fighters 18 June over Ahvaz, Ganaveh, and Al-Faw. While admitting the loss of one plane, a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio asserted that "dozens" of Iraqi aircraft raided Iranian oil and gas facilities, including those located in the Ahvaz and Marun regions, causing powerful explosions.

Iran

A Soviet economic delegation departed Tehran at the conclusion of an official visit during which it was agreed to convene a session of the standing committee on joint economic cooperation in Tehran "late this year" after a 6-year postponement, IRNA reported. An Iranian Economy and Finance Ministry official said the "positive" talks were held in an atmosphere of "cooperation" in which the Soviet delegation indicated the USSR's interest in expanding its overall relations with Iran.

In Ankara, visiting Iranian Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi held talks with the Turkish prime minister, IRNA noted, adding that the latter stressed the importance of bilateral economic and industrial cooperation and disclosed that Turkey will study the possibility of resuming Turkish airline flights to Tehran.

As for relations with France, in a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS, "well-informed French sources" denied a UK press* report that France has secretly agreed to sell arms to Iran and discontinue such sales to Iraq. The sources affirmed that French arms sales to Iraq will continue and that such sales to Iran are "absolutely not likely."

Lebanon

Fighting continued around the Palestinian camps and across the Muslim-Christian contact lines in Beirut early 19 June, Voice of Lebanon radio disclosed. In Damascus, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Lebanese situation with a delegation of Maronite bishops led by the deputy patriarch from Bkirki, Damascus radio reported 18 June, adding that the visitors said they look forward to a solution in Lebanon "in cooperation with Syria." Meanwhile, Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr met with Lebanese Mufti Hasan Khalid at the latter's house in Beirut, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, which cited Sfayr's statement afterward that he and Mufti Khalid will exert all possible efforts to secure the release of kidnapped persons.

Saudi Arabia

An Arab diplomatic source in Amman cited by Radio Monte Carlo stated that Saudi Arabia is willing to play a bigger role in promoting an Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation and added that the Saudis "may have proposed" to pay Iran part of the $2 million debt for Iranian oil exported to Syria. A Saudi official source confirmed the Kingdom's desire for the normalization of Syrian-Iraqi relations but reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's denial of reports that it has offered to help pay Syria's oil debts to Iran, SPA reported.

In another development, Defense Minister Prince Sultan expressed the Kingdom's willingness to give Kuwait any assistance necessary to help overcome the fire in the latter's Al-Ahmadi oil field, according to a Kuwaiti source cited by KUNA.

Kuwait

A Fire Brigades Department source told KUNA that the fire at Al-Ahmadi was finally extinguished late on 18 June. The authorities have arrested 22 persons in connection with the fires, which have caused losses estimated at around 1 million Kuwaiti dinars, the UAE weekly *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* stated in a report cited by INA.

Egypt

An article in *AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION*'s 16 June edition dismissed as "groundless" *AL-AHALI's* recent report that Egypt has agreed to grant the United States military facilities in Egypt, adding that Egypt's refusal to respond to U.S. requests for such facilities is confirmed by documents released by the U.S. State Department.

In another development, senior Israeli military sources cited by the Tel Aviv newspaper *HA'ARETZ* alleged that Egypt is violating the military agreements with Israel and is establishing a military infrastructure in the Sinai.

PLO

In an interview with *THE WALL STREET JOURNAL* 16 June cited by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat contended that Jordan is imposing "restrictions" on Palestinians residing in the West Bank with the intention of pressuring them to abandon the PLO and to give allegiance to Jordan.

In further developments surrounding the recent assassination of a DFLP official in Athens, the Greek public order minister rebutted DFLP assertions of a Mosad connection with the killing, asserting that the DFLP has not provided Greece with "a single positive fact" confirming an Israeli link, according to the Athens paper *I KATHIMERINI*.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Saudi Arabia To Organize Syrian-Iraqi Meeting

JN181326 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] An Arab diplomatic source in Amman said today that Saudi Arabia is willing to play a bigger role to effect Iraqi-Syrian reconciliation by organizing a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers, Tariq 'Aziz and Faruq al-Shar'. The source added that Syria preferred to postpone the meeting expected to take place last Friday to allow Saudi Arabia to make better preparations for this meeting. The source said that Saudi Arabia may have proposed paying Iran part of the bill for Iranian oil exported to Syria, estimated by Jordanian economic circles to be $2 billion.

Now that the Arab summit scheduled to take place early next month has been postponed, Saudi Arabia has plenty of time to play a mediation role with the aim of realizing rapprochement and ending Iraqi-Syrian differences.

In addition to its endeavors and contacts with Damascus and Baghdad, Saudi Arabia will also try to activate the reconciliation committee, stemming from the August 1985 emergency Arab summit conference, so that the committee will also intervene to reconcile Syria and Iraq. It may be recalled this committee includes Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah 'Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mazali, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Concluding, the source said that Jordanian officials are giving their blessings to this new Saudi initiative because their ultimate desire is to realize the cherished aim of reconciling Syria and Iraq.

'Arafat: Jordan Interferes in Palestinian Affairs

JN181753 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1721 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that the Jordanian king's appeal to the Palestinian people to search for a new leadership constitutes interference in internal Palestinian affairs. In a statement to the U.S. newspaper *WALL STREET JOURNAL* the day before yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the Jordanian Government is imposing restrictions on the Palestinian citizens living in the occupied West Bank. Brother Abu 'Ammar added that the Jordanian Government is not only threatening to place obstacles in front of Palestinian citizens who wish to cross from the occupied West Bank into Jordan to conduct personal affairs or business, but is also placing obstacles in front of anyone wishing to renew his Jordanian passport. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that these measures by the Jordanian Government are aimed at exerting pressure on the Palestinian citizens to force them to abandon the PLO and pay allegiance to Jordan.

PLO Chairman Views Shifting Middle East Alliances

PM181155 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 14-20 Jun 86 p 14-17

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Bakr 'Uwaydah in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: You said that Britain is not qualified to play a peace role in the Middle East. Do you mean Britain in general, regardless of who is ruling it?

'Arafat: No, of course not. I meant Britain under Thatcher's rule and the role it is trying to play, forgetting that the root cause of the Palestinian calamity was the British policy in the Middle East the day the Balfour Declaration was issued and Britain betrayed its responsibility under the League of Nations, which placed Palestine under the British mandate. Under international law a mandate is not colonization; it means a kind of trusteeship and protection. The British mandate was supposed to end with the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. But Britain betrayed its obligations, just as Mrs Thatcher did, when we heard promises from her during her visit to Jordan that she would receive a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including two PLO Executive Committee members but then went back on her promise and caused the ensuing crisis. King Husayn backed her in that crisis by putting the blame on the PLO. It became evident to everybody that, once she had secured the Tornado deal with Saudi Arabia, Mrs Thatcher no longer cared to honor her promise. I ask the British House of Commons to read the transcripts of the telephone conversations I had with the Palestinian delegation when it was in London and I was in Khartoum, so that the British people's representatives will know the truth about our stand which Margaret Thatcher's government distorted.

AL-TADAMUN: Has the U.S. policy, pursued in collaboration with the Thatcher government's policy and aimed at isolating the PLO politically, benefited from King Husayn's decision to halt coordination with the PLO?

'Arafat: Yes, it helped a lot; it gave that policy backing and provided support for the U.S. action and the U.S.-British intransigence.

AL-TADAMUN: Is there any change in the Jordanian attitude following the mediation attempts between you and King Husayn?

'Arafat: There is nothing new or changed in the Jordanian attitude. Indeed, there is greater pressure on our people and cadres in Jordan.

AL-TADAMUN: Has it been proved to you that there was official Jordanian support for Abu al-Za'im's [dissident 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah] attempt against you?

'Arafat: Yes.

AL-TADAMUN: One cannot understand how there can be an estrangement with Jordan when Khalil al-Wazir, the deputy commander in chief, is staying in Amman and contacts between him and the Jordanian Government have not stopped.

'Arafat: We must not forget that Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] is the chairman of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee set up in accordance with the Baghdad Arab summit resolution to support steadfastness in the occupied territories.

AL-TADAMUN: Can it be said that Abu Jihad's stay in Amman means keeping the door open to the restoration of normal relations with Jordan?
'Arafat: We hope that this will happen and that his presence there will not be temporary. As you know, so far we have not allowed ourselves to react as some people wish us to react to the pressure being brought to bear on us. Suffice it to point out the Executive Committee statement on King Husayn's [19 February 1986] speech and the measures taken against the PLO in the wake of it.

AL-TADAMUN: What sort of Jordanian steps is the PLO demanding for relations to be restored to their previous state? Also, isn't the difference basically with the U.S. stand and not with Jordan?
'Arafat: I sincerely hope that things will calm down, but all signs indicate an escalation on the Jordanians' part despite the mediation attempts by several Arab officials such as President Husni Mubarak and President Saddam Husayn. As for the differences, they are in fact, as I said, with the United States, but the party that took measures against the PLO was Jordan, which is a strange thing.

AL-TADAMUN: Is it true that President Husni Mubarak is making efforts to hold a tripartite meeting to be attended by King Husayn, President Mubarak, and yourself?
'Arafat: I have no knowledge of that.

AL-TADAMUN: How far will Jordan go in its differences with the PLO?
'Arafat: Jordan has adopted a political stand; it is entitled to adopt the stand that it deems fit. But I sincerely hope that it will stop taking any measures likely to widen the gap — something that we do not wish.

AL-TADAMUN: What sort of measures?
'Arafat: The expulsion of cadres and strugglers, the suspension of facilities that were available to us, and the imposition of restrictions on West Bank people crossing the [Allenby] bridge and on the issue and renewal of passports. The press, including the Western press, is now talking about such measures. This is something that we do not wish to happen. Therefore, I sincerely hope that such measures will be stopped and that the government of Brother Zayd al-Rifa'i will act on the basis that the relations between the Jordanian people and the Palestinian people are strategic ties.

AL-TADAMUN: What about the dispute with Syria? Is there anything new in the Syrian stituation, particularly in the light of the contacts between you and Damascus?
'Arafat: The contacts so far have led to nothing positive or tangible. But at the recent meeting of the Palestinian leadership in Baghdad we decided to open a new chapter in relations with Syria and to stop media campaigns on our part, despite the fact that the Syrian media have not stopped attacking the PLO and its leadership. What is interesting is that Syria's *AL-BA'TH* newspaper, in its attempt to justify the third offensive against the Palestinian camps in Beirut, blamed what it descibed as the "Iraqi-Egyptian-Palestinian-Phalangist alliance." This is a new turn in the attack against us. What is also interesting is that this comment was made during King Husayn's visit to Damascus returning al-Asad's visitg to Amman. In any case, I must point out that the recent attacks against our camps in Beirut cast new black clouds and dampen optimism regarding relations with Syria.

AL-TADAMUN: There is presumed to be an escalating crisis that could lead to a break in Syrian-Iranian relations and that this in turn could lead to a Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation that could be at your expense or could lessen Iraqi support for the PLO.
'Arafat: I have no information regarding Syrian-Iranian relations or the reports that they are heading for estrangement. With regard to the claim that Iraqi-Syrian reconciliatiion could lessen Iraqi support for the PLO, that is absolutely untrue. We have confidence in the firmness of Iraqi support for the PLO. Maneuvers here and there will not be able to cause a crack in Iraqi-palestinian relations.

AL-TADAMUN: How are the relations with Tunis? Can it be said that it is still the PLO's political capital?
'Arafat: Relations with Tunis are excellent, and Tunis is still the PLO's political capital.

AL-TADAMUN: Our final question concerns the current situation which the Palestinian revolution is experiencing in what has become to be known as the "war of the camps." Why is this war continuing among those who are supposed to be allies, and what is your answer to the allegation by some parties that the reason for the continuation of the war is the return of those they call "Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] men" to Lebanon?
'Arafat: The conspiracy against the Palestinians in Lebanon is continuing; it is part of the more comprehensive conspiracy against Lebanon, its people, and its territorial integrity as well as against the whole Arab nation. The parties to this conspiracy, in which unfortunately some Arab parties are involved, are still dreaming of sectarian partitioning and balkanization. With regard to the fabricated justifications put forward by the perpetrators of massacres against our peoples in the camps, they have been proved false. Did not these people besiege the camps and commit massacres against their inhabitants last year, after spreading many false rumors and fabricating flimsy excuses to justify what they did? Furthermore, why were similar massacres also committed against certain Lebanese nationalist forces such as al-murabitun and the Nasirite forces? An objective and impartial view of the situation in Lebanon would without doubt reveal strong evidence of the existence of a major conspiracy; it will show that all the rumors spread are only an admonitory justification. We must ask: What was Colonel Ghazi Kan'an [Syrian intelligence officer in Lebanon] doing all day long on Black Tuesday (3 June 1986) in Nabih Birri's house when the Nasirite forces, Al-Murabitun, and the rest of the Islamic forces were the target of attack in West Beirut? But this conspiracy will not succeed. Only truth will prevail.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

USSR To Improve Relations With GCC States

GF181304 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that contacts were recently made between the USSR and Qatar and Bahrain with a view to establishing diplomatic relations. The contacts have been halted. A Soviet diplomatic source told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM*: We hope to establish such relations with all the Gulf states, including Saudi Arabia, as we aim to consolidate cooperation between the USSR and all countries in confronting challenges facing the world. The source noted that the visit to Moscow last year by Prince Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the [Saudi] chairman of youth welfare establishment, had a great effect on bolstering these relations.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that the USSR views its relations with Kuwait as a good step toward strengthening bilateral relations because they depend on mutual understanding and developing cooperation to serve international peace. The diplomatic sources expect that these contacts will resume in order to soon establish relations. The source stated that Kuwait can contribute in developing these relations in the near future through the GCC member states. Diplomatic relations between the UAE and Oman and the USSR were established last year.

GCC To Inspect Imports From Radiation Areas

GF181723 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Jun (WAKH) — The Arab Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states will inspect all goods and foodstuff coming from countries close to Chernobyl disaster area in addition to their certificate of clearence. At the end of a meeting here last night, authorities and experts of radiation of the six GCC states discussed the effects of the Chernobyl incident on the environment and the public health of the council as well as future protection measures.

The conference reached a number of measures including inviting a specialized team to determine the accepted radiation level in foodstuff. Continuous inspection of samples of the imported goods and the necessity to equip suitable laboratories at the GCC states outlets, were other measures for protection from the Chernobyl disaster adopted by the meeting. The meeting was held on the request of the member states of the council to take action against such pollution.

BAHRAIN

Papers Condemn 'Sabotage Acts' in Kuwait

JN190903 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0736 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 19 Jun (WAKH) — In Bahrain, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* has vehemently condemned the sinful attacks against oil installations in the Kuwaiti city of Al-Ahmadi. The paper says: Once again, fraternal Kuwait has been subjected to sinful attacks committed by cowardly hands that try to spread terrorism in the region. The paper affirms that these attacks are aimed not only at Kuwait but are premeditated crimes against the peoples of the entire region, trying to harm their security and safety. The paper hails the stand adopted by the wise Kuwaiti leadership when it promptly put out the fires in the oil installations, denied rumors, and announced facts at once, depriving the sinners the opportunity of creating a big clamor and spreading confusion and fear among the Kuwaiti people.

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ concludes its commentary by affirming that these attacks, like the ones preceding them, will not desist Kuwait or any Arab Gulf state from its sound policy that stems from the interests of its people and from its principles and Arab affiliation.

In Qatar, the newspaper *GULF TIMES* lauds the Kuwaiti Government's clear stand that it will not change its political stands regardless of the results of investigations into the causes of the fires in the Kuwaiti oil installations the day before yesterday. In its editorial today, the English-language paper said that it it is qroved that an act of sabotage caused these fires, then this calls on all GCC states to extend the necessary assistance to Kuwait that has recently witnessed a series of criminal acts. The paper affirms that it is possible for such criminal acts to occur in any place around the world, particularly in a country like Kuwait that has been on its guard against the war being brought closer to it and that endeavors, like the other GCC states, to put and end to this war.

KUWAIT

Refinery Fire Discussed With Saudi Defense Minister

LD181230 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1108 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jun (KUNA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, Saudi Arabia's second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and inspector general, had a phone conversation last night with Al-Shaykh Nuwaf al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the [Kuwaiti] minister of interior. A responsible source at the Ministry of Interior stated here that Prince Sultan reassured himself about the situation with the fire that broke out in two oil collections in Al-'Ahmadi region.

The source added that Prince Sultan stated the readiness of the fraternal kingdom of Saudi Arabia to extend any assistance which Kuwait might need to face this incident. The Kuwait minister of interior had expressed "his thanks and appreciation for the brotherly and candid concern shown by Prince Sultan and officials of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by the His Majesty the Saudi Monarch, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, toward their brothers in Kuwait."

Fire Extinguished

LD190913 Kuwait KUNA in English 0740 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Kuwait, June 19 (KUNA) — The last flames of a fire that erupted Tuesday in the oil installations of Al-Ahmadi oil fields, Southern Part of Kuwait, were put out early this morning,

a source of the Kuwaiti fire brigades department announced early Thursday. In a telephone statement to KUNA, the source said that the fire was completely died out at 1:15 Thursday (22:15 GMT), noting that the fire brigade squads evacuated the scene of the fire after successfully completing their task.

Following an emergency Cabinet meeting held yesterday to discuss the incident, Kuwait announced that it does not rule out the possibility of sabotage. H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah stressed yesterday that Kuwait will continue pursuing its oil policies that serve its national interests within the OPEC's general petroleum policy. On the other hand, Kuwaiti interior minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad and Oil and Industry minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah denied rumours which claimed that an unidentified warplane had launched an air raid that led to the fire which blazed for more than thirty hours.

22 Suspects Arrested

JN190700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jun (INA) — The Abu Dhabi weekly *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* has said that the fires in Al-Ahmadi in Kuwait the evening before yesterday were started by professionals because no clues on the cause of these fires were left behind. In its issue here today, the paper said the competent Kuwaiti authorities had until noon yesterday arrested 22 persons of different nationalities on suspicion of being connected with the firs. It added that the losses caused by the fires amounted to about 1 million Kuwaiti dinars.

OMAN

Further Reports on Visit by Al-Jumayyil

Talks Begin

GF181122 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Official talks began today at Al-'Alam Palace in Muscat between the Omani side, led by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, and the Lebanese side, led by His Excellency President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, who is currently paying a visit to the country. The discussions were attended by a number of senior sultanate officials and the delegation accompanying his excellency the Lebanese president. The talks focused on bilateral relations in addition to Arab and international issues of common interest.

Lebanese President Departs

GF181636 Manama WAKH in English 1610 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Muscat, 18 Jun (WAKH) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left here today after a two-day visit to Oman. President Al-Jumayyil was seen off by Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman and other Omani officials. President al-Jumayyil today held talks with Sultan Qabus on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues of mutual interest.

PDRY

YSP Chairman Delivers Report to People's Council

GF171914 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

["Political Report" submitted by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the 22d session of the Supreme People's Council on 17 June — recorded]

[Excerpts] Brother deputies of the Supreme People's Council: Our current session is of special significance because it is being held a few months after the great victory achieved by our party and people against the 13 January bloody and coupist conspiracy — a treacherous conspiracy in which our party and people made enormous sacrifices and sustained great and painful losses unprecedented in the country's contemporary history. Immortal martyrs of the historic leaders of our party and people were victims of the conspiracy, as well as many heroic strugglers of our party and loyal sons of our people. The conspiracy also has had great political, social, and economic consequences.

Brothers, we stand in respect for and appreciation of the martyrs of the party, revolution, and homeland who fell in defense of legitimacy, the party, the revolution, and the homeland's independence, dignity, and glory in order to preserve the revolutionary experience and its victory.

Your session is also held amid continued successes and accomplishments in various political, economic, cultural, and social aspects of life. These successes and accomplishments have renewed the ability of our productive people to overcome ordeals and setbacks with stronger revolutionary will and firmer determination and entnusiasm. The days have proved the strength and firmness of our progressive government and the support of the toiling masses for its struggling vanguard, the YSP.

The importance of this session also comes from the fact that it coincides with the preparations for the second elections of the Supreme People's Council and the fourth elections of people's local councils. These elections are an important political event in the country's life and a new victory for the legitimacy and democratic practices and a consolidation of the toilers' revolutionary authority.

Your session is held amid an international situation characterized by continued escalation in more than one region of the world by world imperialism and its allies. This escalation is also represented in continued production and deployment of nuclear weapons and the launching of programs more threatening to humanity — the Strategic Defense Initiative and the star wars program — and the continued stands against the Soviet peace initiatives, the last of which was the one which the USSR presented on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. This initiative aimed at the periodic and total destruction of nuclear weapons by the end of the current century.

Brother deputies of the people, out of our party's instructions, our responsibility toward the citizens of our country who were

involved in the bloody coupist conspiracy and who were the victims of the deception of the gang, and our rising above malice and revenge and the total confidence in the people, the Supreme People's Council Presidium issued a general amnesty for those who were embroiled in the conspiracy but who did not take part in planning, executing, and implementing it. The amnesty received our people's appreciation because of its humane dimensions and meanings, true patriotism, unique revolutionary morals, and tolerance which is unequalled in political systems.

A committee has been formed to follow up the implementation of the general amnesty. So far about 2,700 detainees have been released and returned to their work. A great many of those who fled outside the country have returned despite the misleading propaganda and rumors spread by hostile forces abroad which have fabricated falsifications about the situation and treatment of those who have been detained and released and about those who have returned to the country from those who were implicated in the conspiracy to whom the general amnesty applies.

It is not strange for us that these forces are fabricating these rumors and falsifications because we know very well their intentions and the frustration and disappointment which they felt as a result of the victory by our people and party. We do not need to reply to these allegations because the truth and the people are the best to reply to them.

In confirmation of the decision by the party and state and out of its humane and moral meanings to those who were misled and in order to give them more time to return, the Supreme People's Council has issued a decision extending the general amnesty until the end of December 1986.

Our brothers in the honorable council: We reiterate the call to the misled who are still abroad to exploit the valuable opportunity which has been given to them by extending the general amnesty to return to the country to live among their kinfolk and relatives and to contribute toward constructing their society and not to fall victims to the plotters and the enemies of the party and revolution once again.

We can say with all confidence that the measures which have been taken since the council's previous session have achieved fruitful results. These results are manifested in a complete stable security situation in the country and in overcoming the supply problems in a record time. One can feel the remarkable improvement in the economic situation and in increasing production in all sectors of the national economy, and in fulfilling other missions.

Brother representatives of the people, as for the national issue and unity activity, we announced after the council's previous session [the desire] to hold contacts with the brother leaders in the northern part of the homeland. This is designed to reinforce unity activity and to promote coordination between the leaderships of the two countries in a way that serves to consolidate our joint unionist steps and to convene the sessions of the Supreme Yemeni Council, the ministerial committee, and the other joint committees of the two parts, together with the execution of all the agreements that have been reached in the various fields. We will continue our efforts in future to work alongside our brothers in the northern part of the homeland so as to create the best conditions for our unionist march and to reinforce conditions of stability and security for our Yemeni country and people in a way that enables them to proceed along the road of economic and social construction and to fulfill the aspirations of our people with regard to reunifying their country on peaceful and democratic bases. On our part, we will work — based on a national responsibility that is founded on keenness to preserve the supreme interests of our Yemeni people and sincerity to their cause which is aimed at attaining unity and progress — in the direction of exerting the most extreme efforts alongside the brothers in the northern part of the homeland in order to consolidate the unionist gains and successes that have been attained during the past years. We will exert our utmost efforts to surmount all the obstacles and difficulties confronting our task.

In continuation of our country's policy that proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness and in assertion of our country's keenness and desire to develop relations with the fraternal countries on the bases of mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs, we took the initiative to hold numerous contacts. The most important contact was the visit of the brother foreign minister to the GCC countries, Syria, Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia. This tour and other contacts have yielded positive results that serve the development of bilateral relations with fraternal countries. Some of these countries have expressed readiness to provide backing and aid to our people and country in various fields.

We express our full appreciation and satisfaction at the fraternal positions adopted by a number of the region's countries and their respect for the independence of our country and for refusing to interfere in its internal affairs. We express our readiness to develop bilateral relations with them more than at any previous time in order to serve the joint goals and interests of our peoples, to ensure the independent policy of the region's countries and peoples, and to preserve their security, stability, and progress.

As for parliamentary activity abroad, our country took part in the 4th conference of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] and the 16th APU Council that were held in Amman in March. During the period in which our country chaired the APU until it held its fourth conference, we played a positive role in reinforcing the role of the APU. A parliamentary delegation also took part in Kuwait's national day celebrations.

The Arab situation is grave and complicated as a result of the escalation of imperialist and Zionist plots against our Arab peoples. The savage U.S. aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its fraternal people was the beginning of a new imperialist plan totally different from previous plans of U.S. imperialism. Instead of asking its props and agents to execute its plans, the United States itself launched a direct aggression, ignoring international law and norms after its previous plans and threats to subdue the Jamahiriyah ended in disappointment and failure. Our country expressed its position in support of the brothers in Libya.

Our country expressed its readiness to participate in curbing U.S. savage arrogance and aggression. We held many contacts with the leadership of the Libyan revolution and with many Arab

leaders to reach a unified Arab stand toward U.S. aggression. Our country supported the convocation of an Arab summit conference to discuss the aggression without restrictions or reservations. Our country took part in the meeting of Arab foreign ministers which convened in Fes for this purpose. Our country feels that the inability of the Arab regimes to adopt a unified position toward U.S. threats and aggression against the Jamahiriyah and to confront the dangers and challenges that surround our Arab peoples will pave the way for the United States to practice a policy of official terrorism and armed aggression against other countries and peoples in the region. The recent U.S. and Zionist threats against fraternal Syria is but a new indication that confirms our conviction in this matter. This matter endangers security and stability in the region. It also jeopardizes the sovereignty and independence of their peoples and increases the gravity of the aggressive and expansionist policy of imperialism. This policy is designed to deal a blow to the Arab liberation movement, to provide access to capitulatory plans, and to obliterate the legitimate rights and causes of our Arab peoples, foremost of which the cause of the Palestinian people and their right to return home, to self-determination, and to establish an independent national state.

The position of our country has been lucid toward all developments in the region. Our activities represent a continuation of the principled policy of our party. Our country will continue its support for the Palestinian issue and will also take part in every effort designed to reinforce PLO unity and to preserve its prestige and role. Our country also expresses its support and backing for the Algerian initiative in this respect. During the past few days our country has followed up with extreme concern the camps war in Lebanon and expressed its regret at the continuation of this war among the brothers who have the same destiny. We have urged all the brothers to exert their efforts to end the painful bleeding, the continuation of which will only serve the imperialist powers and Zionism. In light of the size and nature of the imperialist and Zionist plots against our Arab people, our country stresses the importance to have the Arab liberation movement — its powers together with its nationalist and progressive governments — rise to the level of perils and have its struggle unity consolidated — in order to become powerful, influential — and have the coordination among themselves increased to defend the security, sovereignty, and independence of our Arab peoples. Our country declares its readiness to participate in any practical and sincere efforts to clear the Arab air of secondary difference and to reinforce the collective work that will unify the Arab rank on the basis of ensuring the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist struggle.

Our country views with deep concern the recent developments in the Iraq-Iran war and reaffirms its firm stand on the importance of stopping the war, warding off its dangers, and resolving the differences between the two neighboring countries by peaceful means.

Brothers, representatives of the people: As to relations with the countries of the socialist bloc, our relations in the recent past have undergone a constant growth and tangible development in a manner which embodies principled and strategic relations that are based on the principle of internationalist solidarity. In this respect numerous meetings and contacts have been held between the leadership of our party and country and the leaderships of parties and countries of the socialist bloc, foremost of which is the friendly USSR. The recent visit by the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers to Moscow and the positive results it yielded was an important and distinctive mark of the development and continuation of relations between the two friendly countries.

The USSR has continued to extend various forms of solidarity and internationalist support for our country in various spheres in accordance with the agreements of bilateral cooperation and on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries.

Likewise, bilateral relations with the remaining countries of the socialist bloc continue in accordance with the agreements of bilateral cooperation. They also have extended numerous forms of aid to our country. There are wide prospects to develop bilateral relations with them in a more expanded form than before.

The principled stand of the friendly USSR in supporting our country has truly enabled it to surmount numerous difficulties and carry out numerous tasks before it. This is something which inspires in us feelings of pride and appreciation for our Soviet comrades and strengthens our confidence that better circumstances will obtain for the sake of the future of these relations and their growth on solid and principled foundations.

In continuation of our principled policy concerning the relations of struggle with socialist Ethiopia, our country has continued its attention to developing these relations through meetings between our party's leadership and the Ethiopian leadership, foremost of whom is Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, and also the visits by the brother deputy prime minister and interior minister, and the brother minister of culture and information to socialist Ethiopia. These meetings and other contacts have yielded numerous positive results and steps which will contribute toward strengthening the strategic relations between the two friendly countries. In future we will continue our efforts to strengthen and develop these relations more than ever before for the good of the mutual principles, goals, and interests.

Our country has also directed attention to developing relations with various countries with which our country has bilateral relations and ties of joint cooperation in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Western Europe, on the basis of mutual respect and nonintervention in internal affairs. In future our country will pay more attention to its relations with nonaligned countries and other countries which follow a policy of nonintervention, on the basis of equitable relations and mutual exchange of interests. Brothers, there are numerous documents, reports, draft laws, and decrees for this session to deal with. We wish success for the session. Thank you.

QATAR

Observers Committee To Depart in 'Few Days'

JN190748 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0615 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jun (WAM) — An informed Gulf source told the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* issued today that the observers' committee supervising the withdrawal of Qatari and Bahraini forces from the disputed areas will leave Qatar within the next few days after concluding the mission assigned to it. The observers' committee, which comprises representatives from the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, and the GCC general secretariat, was formed to supervise the withdrawal of Qatari and Bahraini forces in the wake of the Bahraini-Qatari conflict over the disputed areas. Its formation is the first executive measure to implement the agreement reached between Qatar and Bahrain.

UAE

Papers Condemn 'Sabotage Acts' in Kuwait

JN190800 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0618 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 19 Jun (WAM) — In their comments today, three local papers affirmed that the hands of evil and crime that tampered with the security of fraternal Kuwait had aimed at disturbing stability not only in this pearl of the Gulf, but in the entire region. The papers called for striking with an iron fist at anyone who attempts to tamper with the security of the region and prayed to God to preserve Kuwait.

AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I says: The explosive charges planted by agent hands aimed at more than just harming economic interests. Otherwise, what is the logical explanation of the rumors that were sprea d so quickly about Kuwaiti oil installa tions being subjected to air bombing? It does not require much intelligence to see the objective of this sabotage act and rumor campaign.

AL-KHALIJ, which is published in Al-Shariqah, says: Our hearts are with fraternal Kuwait, the Arab country which is known for its firm honorable stand on the pan-Arab level. Kuwait may be small in area and population, but it is big in status on the regional, Arab, and international levels, thanks to its democratic life and mature foreign policy.

The paper affirmed its support for Kuwait and its steadfast people against the forces of darkness and backwardness which are trying to shake its stability and destroy its installations. *AL-KHALIJ* expresses its confidence that these explosions will only lead to a more determined stand against the forces of darkness and a stronger adherence to the accomplishments made by the Kuwaitis.

Under the headline "May God Preserve Kuwait," *AL-WAHDAH* says: The party behind these sabotage acts is showing its weakness and short-sightedness. Such sabotage acts will only serve imperialism, Zionism, and their agents and make Kuwait stronger and firmer. The paper affirms that Kuwait — leadership and people — strongly and firmly reject such stupidities and criminal acts. Concluding, *AL-WAHDAH* calls for a solid Arab Gulf stand against the party behind these criminal acts and affirms that Kuwait's security and stability are an indivisible part of the security and stability of the entire region.

12 Iranian 'Infiltrators' Arrested in Dubayy

JN190708 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0616 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Dubayy, 19 Jun (INA) — Authorities in Dubayy have arrested 12 Iranian infiltrators while they were trying to enter the UAE illegally. Press reports published here today said the Iranian inflitrators have been detained pending their trial.

AL-AHRAM Takes Issue With AL-AHALI Report

PM181240 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 16 Jun 86 p 5

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im article: "The 'Visit' to Washington and the Storms It Is Arousing"]

[Excerpts] Many of us do not realize that Israel's choice of the morning of Thursday 5 June 1967 in particular to launch an attack on Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries was (from a standpoint of timing only, since war was inevitably going to break out anyway) because President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir had then despaired of dealing with the Soviets and so decided to send a high-level envoy, Zakariya Muhyi al-Din, to the United States in order to open a new chapter in Egyptian-U.S. relations. Muhyi al-Din left for Washington on the morning of 5 June 1967.

In order to prevent the visit from taking place and to abort any results that it might achieve, Israel hastened to attack Egypt, Syria, and Jordan so that it could add to the objectives of its war yet another objective, namely to maintain the status quo in international relations and to seek to create a new situation that would upset all plans and forestall all actions so as to postpone indefinitely any building of bridges between Egypt and the United States. This was one of Israel's strategic objectives in the fifties and sixties and even much later.

Even after the June war, when we entered the "war of attrition" and when the U.S. "Rogers Plan" for a cease-fire was announced, Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir accepted this U.S. initiative out of despair with the Soviets and their prevarications over supplying us with effective offensive weapons enabling us to strike deep into Israel. This was despite the fact that we had provided the Soviets with everything they asked for in the way of facilities for their navy in the Mediterranean and vast airbases, including one in west Cairo, only a few kilometers from the capital.

Let us leave history aside and together look at what is happening at present. About 10 days ago [Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister] Marshal Abu Ghazalah announced that he was to pay an official visit to the United States in order to discuss certain important matters relating to armament and Egypt's military debts. Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit, which begins today, will focus particularly on initiating a stage of wider participation in joint military production between the two countries and broadening the base for the production of advanced weapons in Egyptian factories. He will also discuss lightening Egypt's burden of military debts, which have been accumulating because of the economic difficulties and Egypt's inability to repay the debts, and the question of the air-to-air Sidewinder missiles needed for the F-16 planes. These have a longer range than the existing Sparrow missiles and so will substantially boost the Egyptian Air Force's efficiency.

But this time, instead of a military attack on Egypt to abort any Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement, as happened on 5 June 1967, we are faced with a strange media campaign that has suddenly been launched at home and abroad just before Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit to Washington. At home the Egyptian Left's newspaper [*AL-AHALI*] reported on its front page under banner headlines that Marshal Abu Ghazalah will discuss in Washington the question of granting facilities and bases in Egypt to the Americans. One can only be astonished at the publication of such serious information, information that is not backed by the evidence and is groundless, pertaining to national security in this manner. Also one can only feel sorrow when he recalls that Soviet bases actually existed on our territory and now exist on our western borders, and yet nobody says anything about them. Rather, they raise hell about imaginary U.S. bases and facilities on our territory. If they really cared for Egypt's interests they would have spoken, if only insincerely, about the Soviet bases in Egypt in the sixties and in Libya in the eighties. If they were more impartial they would have talked objectively about Soviet repression in Afghanistan.

By coincidence — because the truth can never be lost despite the falsehoods — last Friday the U.S. State Department released secret documents pertaining to Egyptian-U.S. relations. These documents revealed many secrets of the relations between the two countries, but what is of primary concern to us is the fact that they confirm that Egypt refused to respond to any U.S. terms or demands for the establishment of military bases or to facilitate any U.S. military presence on its territory in return for U.S. economic and military aid. This was our stand in the fifties and remains our stand now, yet some people never shut up.

Leaving aside U.S. relations and the question of armaments and military affairs, we find that a few weeks ago the same paper came up with a major article on its front page about a proposed Marshall plan for the Middle East; it made out that it is a plague that is going to sweep Egypt and devour everything in it.

Following the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel that put an end to 30 years of wars during which Egypt carried heavy burdens that affect its economy to this day, late President Anwar al-Sadat was the first to call for a plan for the Middle East similar to the Marshall plan to enable the countries that had suffered from the war to rescue their economies and to catch up with the rest of the world in order to realize the same principles and objectives for which the original Marshall plan was set up, namely to achieve political stability. What do we have against this plan? Are we to reject it because Moscow and the East European countries rejected it in 1947? Are we to reject it despite the economic difficulties we are experiencing simply because Israel is to have a share in such aid? Originally the idea is ours. Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is now trying to revive the idea. Are we to reject our own idea because Peres has adopted it? Even if it was not our idea, if, according to it, we are going to receive massive aid from the advanced countries which we greatly need, why should we reject it? We can see only one reason for such a rejection, namely a lack of desire to reach the ultimate result which such programs seek, namely political stability. Obviously there are those who do not desire stability because they can operate and flourish only in an atmosphere of crises and disturbances.

Anybody wishing to impose certain views on people is bound to resort to repressive methods and to suppressing the views of others. It appears that the leftists in Egypt, through their newspaper, wish to promote all kinds of stories and ideas regardless of whether they are true or false; what is important is that these should serve their own ends. If any of the writers in what they

call the national press challenges their views they will pour abuse and ridicule on him and accuse him of being an agent and of treachery.

Nevertheless, we could not possibly equate an Egyptian party or organization with an external enemy. We will not accuse anybody of treachery and of being an agent lest we become entangled in the vicious circle that is threatening our writers and our media. However, what we want to say is that Egypt's enemies abroad are fighting to prevent an Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement with the aim of weakening Egypt. As for the Egyptian Left, it too is fighting the Egyptian-U.S. rapprochement with all its power because of its ideology and political and partisan views, which believe in only one path to rapprochement, a path at whose other end is only Moscow.

On the international level Marshal Abu Ghazalah's visit to Washington has not been spared suspicious and strange attacks. The ABC television network, quoting Italian intelligence sources, came out with a stupid and naive report that it was the Egyptian defense minister who informed the U.S. side about the Egyptian plane that tried to transport the perpetrators of the *Achille Lauro* incident from Cairo to Tunisia, thus enabling the U.S. fighters to intercept the Egyptian plane and force it to land.

The question that we would like to ask here is: Is it logical for the Egyptian defense minister to divulge secrets to a foreign party? Is it conceivable that a hero of the October war who risked his life for the sake of this country's honor and dignity would do anything of the kind? If anybody can imagine that such a thing is possible, then there is no point in arguing with him.

What is strange is that the official Soviet news agency, which is customarily slow to react to news events, even when it was a matter of the Chernobyl nuclear incident, which threatened the lives of people in many countries, showed an unusual immediate response to the news report carried by American television. On the same night it made comments and criticism and helped to disseminate this false report.

The fact that the U.S. Defense Department and the State Department immediately denied the report is something to be appreciated, but officials in the American television network that broadcast this report should investigate the correspondent who obtained it to find out its true source and whether there were ulterior motives in its dissemination.

Diplomatic Source on Abu Ghazalah's U.S. Talks

NC181707 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Washington, 18 Jun (MENA) — An Egyptian diplomatic source here has stated that President Ronald Reagan's administration showed full understanding of the Egyptian request for a reduction in the interest rate on U.S. loans to Egypt. According to the source, Egypt also asked that U.S. economic assistance be mostly in the form of cash transfers.

The talks that Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, is currently holding with senior U.S. officials were described by the diplomatic source as positive, fruitful, and friendly. The source went on to say that during his meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday, Tuesday, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah discussed the Egyptian-Israeli dispute over the Tabah issue, as well as the Middle East peace process.

Palestinian Figures To Visit Cairo, Hold Talks

GF181347 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 17 Jun 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources have told *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that a Palestinian delegation consisting of nine Palestinian figures from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and led by the deposed mayor of Gaza will visit Egypt in mid-July. The delegation will hold talks with Egyptian officials in the presence of a high-ranking Jordanian figure whom the sources did not reveal. The sources said that these talks come as a result of contacts between Egypt, Jordan, and Britain — following Margaret Thatcher's visit to occupied Palestine — to negotiate with a Palestinian delegation the establishment of self-rule in the occupied territories and the holding of municipal elections there after the insistence of the United states and Israel to refuse negotiation with the PLO and Thatcher's support of this refusal.

The sources stated that the Palestinian leadership delegation during its visit to Cairo will meet with President Husni Mubarak, Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the U.S. and British ambassadors in Cairo, and a high-ranking Jordanian figure whom the source did not reveal and whose visit to Cairo will coincide with the visit to the Egyptian capital by the occupied territories' leaders.

'Abd al-Majid Visits GDR, Meets With Fischer

For reportage on the visit to the GDR by Foreign Minister Ahmad Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, including his meeting with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, see the GDR section of the 16 June Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Spokesman Says Khark Island Raided 19 Jun

JN191215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1204 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes carried out a new raid against the Iranian Khark Island facilities this afternoon. An Iraqi military spokesman told INA that the Iraqi fighter planes' raid took place at 1328 [0928 GMT] today and that the targets hit were left ablaze with columns of smoke billowing from them.

The spokesman said that all the Iraqi planes which took part in this raid returned safely to base. The spokesman added that the Iraqi Air Force will continue to pound the Khomeyniites heads and to destroy their resources and supplies to prevent them from catching their breath.

'Priority' of Energy, Oil Attacks Against Iran Viewed

JN190916 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jun (INA) — Commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has said the Iraqi Air Force will in the coming period deal accurate, effective, and surprise blows to the Iranian forces and positions as well as their military, economic, and technical installations even in the farthest area of Iran.

In a statement to the Iraqi Armed Forces newspaper *AL-QADISIYAH*, Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said Iran's actions of camouflaging, hiding, and alternating its oil facilities and economic centers are known to the Iraqi Air Force and these facilities and centers are included in plans for future actions. He stressed that the Iraqi Air Force gives priority to striking Iran's energy and oil resources in order to force it to recognize Iraq's legitimate rights and to destroy the hostile means it is using to prolong the war.

The Air Force commander renewed Iraq's warning to foreign companies collaborating with Iran that Iraq will strike strongly at all hostile Iranian targets and areas both on the ground and at sea. He also warned the foreign airline companies against cooperation with the Iranian regime, stressing that the Iraqi Air Force does not distinguish between one air target and another over Iranian territory. He held these companies responsible for any loss or damage inflicted on them as a result of this cooperation.

Communique No 2,263 Details Raids on Iranian Stations

JN181705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,263 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 18 June 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces will remain the Iraqi shield that protects the honor and future of Arabism. The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. The Khomeyniite rascals whom Zionism placed in the seats of power and for whom they drew up the path of misguidedness, evil, and aggression, and who have left their people wading in a quagmire of tragedies and armed themselves to wage war against the Arab nation and proud Iraq have always tried in vain to spread ruin and sedition in this peaceful region. They want to prevent the progress of this region and destroy the achievements of its peoples. These scoundrels thought that they could commit aggression against Iraq and its cherished values, that they would be able to encrouch on the rights of the Gulf states and the Arab nation and to transgress against their sovereignty. However, events prove their frustration and show the world their defeats and destruction before the Arab awakening movement led by our great Iraq. Our people know how to turn the enemy spite against it, destroy the power of the anti-Arab forces, and crush their evil designs, burning all the rancourous, criminal ones.

The world and our Arab nation are aware that the brave Iraqi Armed Forces, led by our heroic Air Force, the strong arm of the Arabs and their asset, are always capable of protecting the security of Iraq and Arabism and of punishing the lowly ones because of their reckless deeds, stabbing them in their soft spots and transforming their aggression into a disaster for them.

O glorious Iraqis: In order to make the Khomeyniites realize their own size and immediately punish them for their crimes, dozens of our devastating Air Force planes, led by powerful men, launched surprise, lightning, devastating raids against the following stations used for producing, separating, and transferring oil and gas with the aim of destroying them and crushing their facilities. Our brave pilots left after all these facilities were consumed by fire and columns of smoke were billowing from them as a result of powerful explosions on the ground:

a. At 1420 [1020 GMT] today, our planes raided the western pumping oil station in Ahvaz oil field No 2;

b. at the same time, our planes raided the oil pumping station in (?Garrah);

c. other planes launched a raid against the separators ['azilat] in the (Taj Siran No 2) station;

d. at the same time, our planes launched a raid against the Marun oil pumping station;

e. also at 1420 our planes raided the separators in the Bibi Hakimeh oil station;

f. our planes launched yet another raid against the (Taj Siran No 3) station; and

g. our brave pilots launched a daring raid against the separators in the (?Garang) station.

After carrying out their duties with their well-known bravery, high efficiency, and impeccable performance, our pilots returned to the homeland, safe and triumphant, with the exception of one plane which fell on enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the safety of the pilot.

This is our answer and it will remain so against all those who are hostile to this nation and who insist on pursuing the path of evil.

Blessed are the brave men. Blessed are the great deeds of our heroic Air Force — commanders, pilots, officers, and other ranks. God is great. Glory and pride to our Arab nation and to Iraq. Accursed be the mean ones.

2. Our powerful Air Force planes flew 57 combat missions against enemy units, inflicting further losses in men and equipment. Our planes returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. Our brave helicopter gunship pilots continued their combat missions over enemy units. In 20 combat missions, they inflicted losses in men and equipment and returned safely to base in God's care.

4. The enemy sent a force estimated at one infantry regiment to attack our units' positions in the II Army Corps central sector. Our strong men were lying in wait for the enemy force. They opened fire from all types of weapons and were supported by our artillery and helicopters. The enemy attempt was foiled and 40 enemy men were killed and others were wounded. The rest were forced to retreat. Our forces are controlling the situation.

5. Groups of enemy men accompanied by a number of boats tried to advance on our positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basra. They were confronted with fire. The enemy force and the boats were destroyed and the situation was settled in our forces' favor.

Elsewhere in the same sector, four enemy men were killed, a number of enemy positions were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was destroyed.

6. Three enemy men were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector, two vehicles were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, and one enemy tower, four infantry positions, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 June 1986

Israeli Alert, Possible Advance Northward Reported

NC190658 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] According to security information from western Al-Biqa', the Israelis have sent reinforcements to the (Wadi al-Taym) front in the Al-Biqa' Valley following the Syrian Army's entry into Mashgharah. The reinforcements were sent in fear that the Syrian Army will advance toward Rashayya al-Wadi, Kafr Mishki, and the 'Ayn 'Ata hills. The information indicates that the Israelis are now on full alert. Israeli military convoys have been streaming through the Metulla gate in northern Israel, brining military experts and ranking officers to survey the military situation and to prepare reports on developments.

It has also been reported that Colonel Mu'in Mansur, the Israeli commander of the (Wadi al-Taym)-Al-Biqa' front, inspected the military positions and crossing points there yesterday. He was briefed by the local commanders on security measures taken and arrangements that have been made. It is noted that a plan for an Israeli advance to the north is under consideration, and that the zero hour will be decided when justification for the move exists. The sources of this information believe that a Syrian advance on Mashgharah would serve as justification for this Israeli military advance to the north, with a view to taking control of a line extending from the 'Ayn 'Ata hills to the Ad-Dahr mountain, the Maydun hills, and the hill at the 9th kilometer of the Al-Qati'-Al-Biqa' road. It has been learned that an important meeting was held at Israel's Northern Command headquarters 2 days ago by officers from the security belt, who discussed the current situation.

Palestinian Groups Issue Statements on Camp Fighting

JN180621 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in the area of the Palestinian camps in Beirut. Implementation of the cease-fire agreement announced in Damascus last Saturday has not started. Reports from Beirut mention that the Shatila camp was subjected to fierce shelling yesterday evening. Calm fraught with tension prevailed in Burj al-Barajinah as sporadic machinegun fire could be heard from time to time.

The Palestine National Salvation Front issued a statement in which it said that this calm fraught with tension in Burj al-Barajinah was accompanied by sniping fire from Amal gunmen, wounding at least eight in the camp. As for the DFLP, it issued another statement saying that units of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade blew up several houses on the western outskirts of Shatila to carry out more destruction in this camp and to facilitate the advance of Amal forces toward the camp.

Snipers Near Camps

NC181155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Guarded calm prevails along the various combat lines. However, we have learned that an abortive infiltration attempt was carried out from Burj al-Barajinah camp toward the Al-'Azm building at 1130 today. Intensive sniper fire, meanwhile, is currently reported along the camps lines.

Camps Fighting Resumes

NC181708 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Intermittent clashes broke out today between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement along the camps lines, particularly the Burj al-Barajinah camp. According to the latest security reports, shells fell on the Burj al-Barajinah camp at approximately 1830, killing Muhammad al-Hilu.

Qabalan Reportedly Resigns From Amal

NC181741 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Amal official Qabalan Qabalan has submitted his resignation from the Amal Movement's security forces. The apparent reason is the anarchy and disunity that exists within the movement.

'Fierce Fighting' in Camps

NC190520 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] The Palestinian camps were the scene of fierce fighting between 0500 and 0530 today. Similar clashes took place shortly after midnight. The two warring parties used rockets and artillery in their fighting along the Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah combat lines. Yet another violent battle has been taking place on these lines since 0705 today.

As for the traditional combat lines, the areas near the science college, Al-Laylakah, and Al-'Amrusiyah were the scene of clashes, involving the use of automatic weapons and rockets, after midnight last night. At 0200 today, tension also increased in the area of the old commercial center, which was the scene of skirmishes in which various types of weapons were used.

Amal Orders Withdrawal of Gunmen

NC190601 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0500 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Sources close to Minister Nabih Birri have noted that Minister Birri has ordered the various Amal Movement commands to withdraw all armed individuals from West Beirut as of today, even if gunmen from other organizations remain there. This positive gesture is intended to give the security work going on in West Beirut a chance to succeed, prior to the implementation of the security plan.

Syrian Efforts Fail To Curb Fighting

NC190923 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Amal gunmen and Palestinians are exchanging rocket and artillery fire along the combat lines of the Shatila and Sabra camps. According to sources from the two combating sides, the fighting which took place on these lines before 1100 today has resulted in a number of casualties. ASSOCIATED PRESS reports note that the dawn clashes in Shatila have left one person dead and nine others wounded. According to REUTER reports, Syrian efforts to contain the fighting in the camps have failed. The Amal Movement continues to besiege the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps and to exchange fire with Palestinian gunmen inside these camps.

Cinema Bomb Blast Aimed At Amal Office

NC180937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Around 1155 today, an explosive charge went off on the first floor of the Orly Cinema building in Al-Hamra' area. Sources speculate that the target of the explosion was an Amal Movement office in the building.

Nasirite Group Claims Attack

NC181454 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The Quraysh Hawk Group [Majmu'at Saqr Quraysh] of the [Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun has claimed responsibility for the explosion at an Amal office in the Orly Cinema building, near the American University of Beirut, at noon today. An Amal official named Abu Fadi is in charge of this facility.

Syrians Close Hizballah Centers in Mashgharah

NC181727 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] According to persons arriving from Mashgharah in western Al-Biqa', Syrian forces yesterday closed down all Hizballah party centers in Mashgharah, including the clinic. It has been reported that Syrian intelligence has arrested five Hizballah members and accused them of assassinating George Abu Murad, an official of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and one of his assistants.

Unidentified Hostage Reportedly Released 19 Jun

NC191051 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1042 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] According to exclusive reports by the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY, another of the seven hostages [not further identified] was released today. Commenting on this report, New York Cardinal John O'Connor stated that he is now more optimistic about the fate of the five American hostages being held in Lebanon.

Kidnapped AL-NAHAR Employee Released 18 Jun

NC181920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Samir Saliba, an employee of the newspaper *AL-NAHAR*, was released at 2100 today. Saliba was set free in the Corniche al-Mazra'ah area, and was later taken to the American University hospital for a checkup. Our colleague is reported in good health.

FRG Humanitarian Group Says Nine Armenians Hostages

AU181230 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Goettingen, West Germany, June 18 (AFP) — Nine Armenians living in Beirut are being held hostage by a group called the Independent Movement for the Liberation of Hostages, a West German humanitarian group reported here Wednesday. The Society for Threatened Peoples said the nine were kidnapped in West Beirut on May 27-28 during attacks in which five Armenians were killed, numerous other injured and Armenian-owned houses and stores destroyed. The Armenian community staged a three-day strike to protest against the attacks. Earlier reports on the attacks spoke of three Armenians killed and four wounded.

W. Beirut Bank Heavily Damaged, Guard Wounded by Bomb

NC180904 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Internal security forces sources have said that an explosion at the Bank al-Rafidayn in Al-Hamra' [West Beirut] last night resulted from an explosive charge weighing 20 kg of TNT that was placed on the second floor. The explosion wounded the bankguard, 'Afif al-Gharib, and caused heavy material damage.

Maronite Patriarch Visits Mufti's Office 18 Jun

NC180812 Beirut Domestic service in Arabic
0800 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr and a number of bishops made an unexpected visit to the Mufti's office at 1000 today. His Eminence Mufti Khalid and Patriarch Sfayr and his delegation held talks on the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly those related to security.

Patriarch Ends Talks With Mufti

NC180914 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Following a 15-minute meeting with Mufti Hasan Khalid, at the mufti's house, Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr expressed pleasure with the visit, which he was supposed to have made earlier but was prevented from doing so by circumstances.

He said: We came to thank Mufti Khalid and to cooperate for the benefit of Lebanon and the Lebanese. Regarding the issue of the kidnappees, Patriarch Sfayr stressed that he and Mufti Khalid will exert all possible efforts to secure the release of all kidnappees. He said that kidnapping is against human principles, dignity, and freedom. Patriarch Sfayr, and the accompanying delegation, left the mufti's house and returned to Bkirki.

Maronite Patriarchate Delegation Leaves for Damascus

NC180857 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation from the Maronite patriarchate left for Damascus this morning. The delegation was led by Bishop Roland Abu Jawdah and included Bishops Ibrahim al-Hilu, Antoine Tarabay, Yusuf Salamah, and George Iskandar.

Patriarchate Delegation Returns

NC181744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Maronite Patriarchate delegation, consisting of Bishops Ibrahim al-Hilu and Roland Abu Jawdah, has returned to Bkirki from Damascus after meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Bishops George Iskandar, Antoine Tarabay, and Yusuf Salamah, who joined the delegation in the Syrian capital were also present at the meeting.

Romanian Envoy Invites PSP Leader to Romania

NC171737 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt has received Dr (Albu Marin), the special envoy of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu. The meeting was also attended by Tariq Shihab, a member of the Progressive Socialist Party's Political Bureau. The envoy gave Junblatt a private message from President Ceausescu, and extended an official invitation to visit Romania, which Junblatt promised to consider.

Spanish Paper Interviews ASL Leader Antoine Lahd

PM181225 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 25 May 86 p 10

[Interview with army of south Lebanon leader General Antoine Lahd by Tomas Alcoverro in Marj 'Uyun; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Lahd] Look, I have never believed that we Lebanese have grounds to feel hostile toward Israel. We signed an armistice agreement with the Jewish state in 1948. The Israelis have never waged war against Lebanon, and if they have invaded our territory, especially in the summer of 1982, it was in order to attack the Palestinians. It is out of solidarity with the Palestinians or with Syria that there are Lebanese who believe that their enemy is Israel.

[Alcoverro] What, general, is your foremost enemy?

[Lahd] Syria is my foremost enemy. The Syrians have always wanted to annex or dominate my country. Although I am now Israel's best friend, I would not hesitate to fight it if I believed that the Jews really wanted to annex part of Lebanon. If I am in this southern region with my men, it is because I want to prevent the Arabs always waging war in my country.

[Alcoverro] What are your main objectives in these southern parts?

[Lahd] The Israeli withdrawal from these parts is a danger, bearing in mind the complete absence of state authority. It was therefore necessary to organize some form of local authority in order to establish a system of cooperation and not of occupation on Israel's part... I have never wanted to replace the state in the south, but have always attempted to assist the functioning of its administration, but knowing that the state did not have the will to be present in these border areas, I have found myself forced to act. I want to prevent the south from paying for terrorist attacks directed from Lebanese territory. For many years we have suffered retaliation by the "Tsahal." It is not so much Israel's protection that interests me — the Jewish state has more powerful resources than my army — as improving its relations with our population. My aim is to defend this area, maintaining security among the various confessional communities, and to work for a good understanding with Israel, with which we have a 100-km common border.

[Alcoverro] It is a fait accompli that the Palestinian guerrillas, expelled and defeated by the "Tsahal" [Israeli Defense Force] in 1982, have come back and are returning to West Beirut, the Sidon area, and other places in the south, attempting to reestablish their military presence thanks to the anarchy in the Muslim areas. Do you believe that these Palestinian reinforcements will change the balance of forces currently prevailing in this part of the country?

[Lahd] I do not believe so. But I naturally foresee a greater number of fights, attacks, and skirmishes between my troops and the fedayeen. But do not forget that the Palestinians must also confront the Shi'ites of Nabih Birri's Amal organization. Perhaps they are most active on the Kafr Falus front, in defense of the Christian city of Jazzin. But now our enemies are the Hizballah militiamen, linked to Iran, and the pro-Syrian Lebanese leftist parties.

"I Am Not Alone"

It was the Palestinians and the Muslim organizations in Sidon who last year expelled the Christian inhabitants of the towns to the east of that city. Thousands of them are living as refugees in Jazzin and in other places.

[Alcoverro] Are you preparing an attack on this area, now empty and with some of its houses demolished, in order to make possible its inhabitants' return?

[Lahd] I would like to be able to carry this out, because there is a Christian population in this area who are in danger and whom I wish to protect. Do you know that I saved the city of Jazzin from a Muslim invasion with just 36 men last year? But it is necessary to await an opportune moment, politically and militar-

ily. I am not alone; I enjoy the support of a strong state, which is Israel, with which I coordinate my tactics. You know that in Lebanon we live from hand to mouth, and it is futile to anticipate.

[Alcoverro] There is currently a great deal of speculation about a military conflict in the Middle East between Syria and Israel. What is your opinion on the matter? Do you believe in an imminent war?

[Lahd] I do not believe that a Syrian-Israeli war will break out in Lebanon — a doomed battlefield. Syria is no danger to the Jewish state, nor do the Israelis intend to start any military action. Nor do I believe that the Americans are prepared to use force against Syria. Hafiz al-Asad is one of the best politicians in the Middle East. But although in his latest statements he has toned down his opinions on many issues and has adopted a cautious style and a circumspect attitude, I would not trust blindly what he says.

Lahd Position Shelled; Two Soldiers Wounded
JN171522 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] In the south, the Kfar Hunah position of the Army of South Lebanon came under mortar fire this afternoon. Two army soldiers were slightly wounded. Immediately after the shelling, the army artillery retaliated and silenced the fire.

Israeli 'Massacre' Reported Near Al-Tiri Village
NC181134 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Amidst the welter of events in the Lebanese arena, Israel has been lying in wait to obstruct any attempts at peace, to create confusion among the Lebanese, and to distract attention from their march to salvation. Today the Israeli occupation forces committed an atrosity against several families in Al-Tiri village.

This morning an officer in the Irish UNIFIL contingent at Tibnin said that a delegation of Al-Tiri residents complained that four Al-Tiri citizens have been missing for 2 days.

Meanwhile, a unit of the Irish contingent discovered the four people, who had been massacred and their bodies mutilated.

The victims were: Fatimah Dalal, age 30; Salim al-Dawud, 75 Husayn Hassan, 45; and Fatimah Sulayman, 50.

When the Irish unit tried to remove the four bodies, it came under a hail of gunfire from an agent Lahd position in the nearby hills.

However, according to a cable from the south a short while ago, the Irish unit did manage to move the bodies to Tibnin.

Israeli Planes Fly Over Sidon; ASL Shelling Kills 3
NC181517 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Four members of the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] were wounded when more than 12 katyushas fell near an ASL barracks in the village of Al-'Ayshiyah. The ASL's artillery responded by shelling 'Arab Salim, JBA', Jarju', 'Ayn Qana, and Al-Luwayzah. We have learned that three people were killed and four others wounded. According to correspondents' dispatches, Israeli warplanes flew over the city of Sidon, its suburbs, and the nearby Palestinian camps today for more than 3 hours.

Senior Sources: Egypt Violating Military Agreements

TA190805 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Egypt is consistently violating the military part of the peace accords with Israel. Some of the violations are regular, constant ones, while others are chance violations. This was disclosed by senior military sources during a tour of the Southern Command by military correspondents. The sources added that the Egyptian Army is also establishing a military infrastructure in Sinai.

It was stressed that the Egyptian violations do not necessarily lead to the conclusion that IDF military operative action should be taken in response.

Manpower Head Denies Mass Retirement From IDF

TA190947 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 18 Jun 86 p 5

[Report by Barukh Ron]

[Excerpts] "The reports in the media on the number of people retiring from career army service have caused the IDF enormous damage. The figures given were incorrect, and the person who spread them knew this. Regretfully, this type of damage is irreversible and causes very deep wounds." These remarks were made this week by the chief of the Manpower Branch, Major General Matan Vilna'i, at a farewell ceremony for colonels who recently concluded their service in the IDF.

The head of manpower added: "The IDF does not currently have tensof thousands of pensioners in its ranks as was publicized; rather there are only 8,000 pensioners. In addition, the number of unemployed officers does not stand at 1,700; in fact it is not 1,000 or even 700. These reports penetrate deeply and are grasped quickly by the public. During one of my visits to an officers school, I was asked about this by a cadet. He is not even an officer yet — perhaps he will not even be one — and he is already worried about retirement...."

Maj Gen Vilna'i dislosed that from now on approximately 1,000 to 1,200 career servicemen will leave the IDF annually; of these, 70 percent will be officers, and the rest NCO's. And they will resign not because of any progrem cut, but because of the size of the Army and the people's age.

Gen Shomron Holds Talks With French Military

TA190812 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Jun 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from France by Yo'av Tocker]

[Text] Paris — In the past 2 days the deputy chief of staff, Major General Dan Shomron, held a series of talks in France with the heads of the French Army "on matters of common interest."

During his tours and talks in France, which Shomron described as "particularly friendly," matters related to the military deployment on the northern border and to the procurement of arms were apparently also raised. Shomron met, among others, with the deputy head of the French Army's combined headquarters and with senior officers in the paratroop unit command, and toured the French Army's "rapid intervention force" bases.

Last night Shomron hinted that in light of "its good ties both with us and with our enemies," the French Army might assist in the mutual clarification of positions which would contribute to easing tense situations, such as along the Syrian front or in southern Lebanon.

It has been 20 years (since De Gaulle imposed the embargo in the late sixties) since such a high-ranking Israeli commander paid an official visit as the guest of the French Army.

Shalom Reportedly Ordered Killings; Coverup Decried

TA181400 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Jun 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] Attorney-General Yosef Harish said yesterday that the killing of the two captured Arab terrorists in the Tel Aviv-Ashqelon bus hijacking "has been investigated enough. The continued rehashing of the killings is harmful to the state and (shows) lack of responsibility."

Harish, speaking to *THE JERUSALEM POST*, was referring to yesterday's spate of reports, alleging that General Security Service [GSS] Chief Avraham Shalom ordered the killing in April 1984 of the two terrorists, and that the killing, "like a lynching," was carried out by five GSS operatives.

Harish indicated that what requires investigation is the subsequent alleged cover-up, the perjury and falsification of evidence by the GSS, at Shalom's orders, before two inquiry bodies and the internal GSS court headed by a district court judge.

Harish denounced yesterday's reports, saying that they were "directed at disturbing the attorney-general from calmly reaching a decision" about how to handle the affair. Harish is expected to order some form of secret judicial inquiry into the alleged cover-up.

Meanwhile, Likud MK [Knesset Member] Ehud Olmert yesterday complained to Prime Minister Peres about the media reports, attributing them to former Attorney General Yitzhaq Zamir. In his letter to Peres, Olmert said that Zamir had committed a grievous criminal offence and had damaged the State of Israel and the GSS by releasing classified information acquired during his term of office.

Olmert charged that Zamir was leaking information to the press in an effort to "coerce" Harish into launching a full scale inquiry into the affair.

Citing sources close to the GSS affair, ITIM yesterday reported that Chief of General Staff Moshe Levi ordered the IDF commandos who stormed the hijacked bus to kill all four hijackers. But the troops killed two and captured two. The two captured

terrorists should not have been killed, a source told ITIM. The two, according to the source, were killed by five GSS agents at Shalom's express command.

ITIM also quoted sources as saying that Foreign Minister Shamir, who was prime minister in 1984, approved the launching of the Zore'a and Blattman inquiries, and said that Shamir was lying when he denied this. Sources close to Shamir reacted yesterday by saying that Shamir did not support the launching of the inquiries.

The sources close to the GSS affair said that the evidence on the affair did not relate at all to the political echelon, meaning Shamir and then Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

Harish said that he had no intention of initiating another meeting with Zamir on the subject "as I now have all the material I need to come to a decision." Zamir also declined to comment on Olmert's charges. The reports, which appeared on radio and in ITIM, were apparently based on Zamir's off-the-record farewell briefing to the legal reporters of the media.

In other developments, sources in Jerusalem said yesterday that Prime Minister Peres for several weeks prevented Zamir from seeing the three "dissident" former senior GSS officers who sparked the affair by complaining about Shalom. Zamir eventually got to see them after then Justice Minister Moshe Nisim interceded with Peres, the sources said. However, Peres successfully and consistently opposed Zamir's attempts to interview the GSS's two legal advisers, who allegedly supervised the perjury by GSS officers that is at the heart of the affair, the sources said.

Peres refused to allow Zamir access to the three — Re'uven Hazaq, Peleg Raday and Rafi Malka — "because, apparently, he wanted to keep the whole matter buried," according to the sources. Zamir had asked to hear their version of what had happened. This followed Hazaq's interview with the prime minister — from which Peres emerged supporting Shalom against the "dissidents" — and was after word of the Hazaq-Raday-Malka complaints about Shalom had reached Zamir through Justice Ministry officials, the sources said.

Peres dismissed the Hazaq-Raday-Malka allegations as an effort to dethrone Shalom and take his place, the sources said.

After several weeks, the sources said, Zamir, who argued that it was "unthinkable that the attorney general should be stymied in such a way," went to Nisim. Nisim then persuaded the prime minister to allow Zamir to see the three men, the sources said.

Shamir: PLO Sets Up 'Base' in Nicaragua

TA181035 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 86 p 3

[Report by Zohar Blumenkrantz]

[Text] The PLO has set up a base in Nicaragua in return for its cooperation with and aid to the Sandinists, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir disclosed yesterday.

Answering questions by the Holon Kugel High School students, Shamir said that terror has become "an international monster spread over continents," with Libya and Nicaragua aiding it. He congratulated the United States on its antiterror war in South America, saying that Israel favors cooperation for the suppression of terror.

MK Mi'ari Reports on Meeting With 'Arafat

TA181047 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] MK [Knesset Member] Muhammad Mi'ari (Progressive Peace List) revealed yesterday that he had met PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Tunis for the second time in 18 months, during the Moslem 'Id al-Fitr festival last week.

'Arafat told Mi'ari that he was ready to carry on meeting Israelis for a peace dialogue in a bid to break the deadlock resulting from American and Israeli policies which deny recognition of the PLO.

A good part of the conversations had covered the attempts by the governments of Jordan and Israel to by-pass the PLO, Mi'ari told *THE JERUSALEM POST*. Jordan and Israel are harassing the Palestinians in the occupied areas, Mi'ari said.

The Arab MK said that although 'Arafat had not complained about harassment of PLO institutions in Jordan, he had been concerned by the repressive measures against individual West Bankers identified with the PLO.

Mi'ari said that 'Arafat had been at least as interested as he was in arranging the meeting, if not more, as a result of recent international and Arab world developments that have affected the PLO's position.

Mi'ari told *THE POST* that he and 'Arafat had drafted a joint communique, but that 'Arafat had given him carte blanche to modify it in light of subsequent developments.

A number of Likud, Tehiya and Alignment Knesset members demanded action yesterday to prevent more meetings between Israelis and PLO functionaries.

Mi'ari said that after his first meeting with 'Arafat, the police had conducted a superficial and formal investigation which had been quickly dropped. He said he had told the police that he had nothing to hide and that he preferred to make public everything that had gone on at the meeting.

"Of course if a new law is passed prohibiting meetings between Israelis and PLO functionaries, it will be a whole new ball game," he said.

Crossing Into, From Jordan on Same Day Permitted

TA181715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] As of next week, the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District will be able to cross into and back from Jordan

through the Allenby Bridge on the same day. This will be possible thanks to a new regulation that is being implemented by the Civilian Administration. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the move has no political implications and is only meant to make life easier for the inhabitants of the territories.

ASL Soldier Killed By Bomb in Security Zone

TA151710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] A soldier of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] was killed near the village of Bint Jubayl in the security zone when a roadside bomb went off. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar points out that the commander of the ASL, General Lahd, has recently disclosed that 45 of his men have been killed since the IDF's pullout from the area.

11 Gazans Arrested on Suspicion of Planning Attacks

TA181142 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] Gaza (ITIM) — Eleven Gaza residents travelling in two cars loaded with chains and crowbars were arrested early yesterday on suspicion of planning an attack on a rival religious faction.

Police said those arrested include students from the town's Islamic University who are affiliated with an extreme religious group.

The suspects were stopped at 3:00 a.m. as they were on their way to Rafah.

The arrests were the first since a wave of extremist violence which swept the Gaza Strip in April. Extremist religious groups then vandalized stores selling television sets and video equipment, and set fire to restaurants and cafes selling alcoholic beverages.

A number of mosques were also bombed in clashes between the rival groups, some of whom are sympathetic to the Moslem Brotherhood in Egypt.

The violence ended after warnings by the military government that wholesale arrests would be carried out to restore order.

Gaza Military Court Sentences 2 Terrorists to Life

TA181435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A Gaza military court today handed down life prison terms to two terrorists from the town of Bani Suhaylah who were convicted of murdering two Kahn Yunus residents whom they suspected of collaborating with the authorities. The two were also convicted of planning to murder a Civilian Administration officer.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the two had been recruited by Fatah's Force 17 a few months ago. The representative of Force 17, who recruited them, fled to Jordan 1 day prior to the murder.

Murder in W. Bank's Tulkarm; Curfew Imposed

TA190619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] About an hour ago a local resident was murdered in Tulkarm. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the man was shot from close range in one of the streets. The security forces have imposed a curfew on the attack area.

ALGERIA

Ibrahimi, Perez de Cuellar Hold 16 Jun Paris Talks

LD172057 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Yesterday, Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi held talks in Paris with the UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. The talks concentrated on the work of the Paris meeting on the Republic of South Africa and possible sanctions, and on developments in southern Africa. The two sides also studied the situation in the Arab Maghreb in light of the joint good offices of the OAU and the United Nations, which are aimed at a peaceful, negotiated solution to the Western Sahara issue.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Former U.S. Official

LD181253 Tripoli JANA in English 0821 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 12, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Yesterday, the leader of the revolution received Mr Ramsey Clark, the U.S. attorney-general during the time of the late U.S. President John Kennedy.

JANA Reports Interview With Official

LD181934 Tripoli JANA in English 1625 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shawal 12, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH HEWS AGENCY — JANA and the TV (channel 2) station conducted yesterday an interview wth Mr Ramsey Clark who was U.S. attorney general when President John Kennedy was in office.

He expressed his admiration of the leader of the revolution whom he met yesterday. He was also impressed by his talk with the leader and the determination shown by the leader regarding the implementation of the objectives set down by the people of Great al-Jamahiriyah through its own volition in attaining progress and achieving freedom and the overall Arab unity.

He said that he saw the effects of the U.S. air attack which was directed against the leader of the revolution in person. He also said that he witnessed the damages incurred by this air raid and the effects of the bombs fallen on the house of the leader of the revolution, his office and tent. He stressed that this aggression failed to achieve its goals.

Mr Clark, in the meantime, condemned the U.S. aggression against Great al-Jamahiriyah pointing out that he published his opinion in one of U.S. periodicals at that time. He stressed that there was neither justification nor any law that permitted the killing unjustifiably of innocents from among women, children and elderly people while asleep.

Mr Clark said that he saw the areas hit during the U.S. aggression which was directed against peaceable residential areas. He also asserted that in the hospitals of Tripoli and Austria he met many people who were wounded during this U.S. air raid and that he was deeply touched by what he saw there as so many people, women, children and elderly people, Libyans and non-Libyans were killed in this aggression.

Mr Clark expressed his resentment over the decision taken by U.S. Administration as to the banning of travel to Great al-Jamahiriyah pointing out that he was endeavouring to discover the truth. He added that this administration was afraid lest the U.S. citizens discover this truth and what was going on in al-Jamahiriyah regarding the advances forward to attain progress and achieve freedom and stability enjoyed by the Libyan Arab people.

He pointed out that it was necessary that peoples worldwide strive to make place prevail all over the world, stressing that U.S. Constitution guaranteed the freedom [words indistinct] for all U.S. citizens.

Mr Clark, furthermore, expressed his admiration over the progress and advancement he saw in Al-Jamahiriyah through the tour he made down the roads of Tripoli and said that he felt secure there — a thing that could not be found in many a country worldwide.

'March of Anger' Staged in Support of Al-Qadhdhafi

LD181844 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] This afternoon, the masses of the municipality of Tripoli went in to the streets in a great march of anger renewing their loyalty and support to the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, and stressing their belief and pride in the struggling role of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its Arab masses in every field.

The angry masses of marchers visited the house of the brother leader of the revolution, which was exposed to the abortive barbarous NATO-U.S. aggression. The masses chanted slogans saluting the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its revolutionary leadership, and condemning U.S. imperialism and the Mosad agent, Reagan.

The masses of the march issued a statement in which they stated their loyalty and support to the brother leader of the revolution, the maker of the Great Jamahiriyah, and stressed their belief and pride in the distinguished and unique struggling role of the revolutionary leadership in all Arab and international fields.

In their statement, the masses of the march declared that with the same high spirit with which they embraced the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader since 1 September 1969, they are still in an advanced line from which they confront, together with the revolutionary leadership, all their enemies, and that the city of Tripoli will remain a pure city whose corners radiate the theory of liberating the masses from all the tools of injustice and tyranny, and will remain a struggling post against hegemony and arrogance.

The statement also said that the great masses, which have gone into the streets to embrace the leader of the Great Al-Fatih

Revolution since 1969, are the same masses which today are going into the streets in their hundreds of thousands with greater confidence to promise the leader of the defiance and victory march that their belief is stronger than the terrorism of the others, their will is stronger than the siege imposed by the others, and their principles are higher than the zaqqum [food of the inhabitants of hell according to the Koran] of imperialism and its [word indistinct].

The shores of Tripoli over which seagulls of freedom did not fly until the great 1 September 1969 will become a constant struggling trench in which the hands of the sons of the Basic People's Congresses will stick to the barrels of the guns and to the other means of defense.

Tripoli, which has had the blood of the martyrs run in its streets has no language but revolution, and you are its leader. There is no identity except Arabism, and you are the maker of its glory.

DER SPIEGEL Cites Al-Qadhdhafi on USSR 'Alliance'

DW181049 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 18 Jun 86 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Al-Qadhdhafi's Threat"]

[Text] "I am seriously about to establish an alliance with the Soviet Union," said Libya's revolutionary leader Al-Qadhdhafi in his first television speech for weeks, adding that "not belonging to an alliance has helped us little so far." Moscow is really giving new equipment to Libya. At a military air base near Tripoli at least 85 big Soviet planes of the "Antonov" AN-22 type have landed with anti-aircraft missiles, radar equipment, and almost 3,000 military advisers on board. "In case of a new (American) attack we will destroy all U.S. bases in Europe," threatened Al-Qadhdhafi, adding that "if I had the possibility, I would have bombed New York and London."

JANA Cites Sudanese Minister on 'Cordial Relations'

LD181939 Tripoli JANA in English 1632 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, Shawal 12, June 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Mubarak al-Mahdi, the Sudanese industry minister, has stressed the importance of the cordial relations connecting the two brotherly Libyan Arab and Sudanese people.

In comments he made to JANA's correspondent in Khartoum, Mr al-Mahdi said that the attempts made by the [words indistinct] appendage Numayri in the direction of sowing poisonous seeds among the brotherly people of Al-Jamahiriyah and the Sudan were met with utter failure.

He adds that it has been confirmed to the people of the Sudan the affection and respect felt by Great al-Jamahiriyah towards the Sudan, for the former has always worked for the interest of the Sudanese people so as to enable it to (?surmount) its plight and problems.

In the meantime, Mr al-Mahdi has met the secretary of the Libyan Arab Bureau and has discussed with him the aspects of cooperation between the two sisterly countries and [words indistinct] promoting them.

MAURITANIA

Visiting ANC, SWAPO Officials on Liberation Struggle

AB172216 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Ahmed (Konoe) and (Arun Muchimba), ANC and SWAPO representatives in West Africa, respectively continue their visit to our country where they arrived last night at the invitation of the government. This morning, they gave a press conference during which they took stock of their visit and of the struggle being carried out by the Namibian and South African peoples.

Concerning their visit to our country, Ahmed (Konoe) recalled that his delegation was received by the head of state, whom they briefed on the situation of the struggle being carried out by the Namibian and South African peoples. Our visit, he said, helped strengthen the bonds which have been existing for years between Mauritania and the South African and Namibian peoples. We also appreciated the Mauritanian people's full support for the cause of the Namibian and South African peoples, Mr (Konoe) added. We were happy to meet our brothers and sisters of our second fatherland, that is Mauritania. We appreciated the solidarity and the support of the official authorities and of the people.

Concerning the coordination of the struggles of the Namibian and South African peoples, the SWAPO representative, Mr (Muchimba), stated that the struggles of the two peoples are complimentary because they are fighting against the same enemy who uses the same methods in South Africa and Namibia. (?This is why we have agreed to continue) the same struggle.

Concerning the international community's support for their struggle, Mr (Konoe) stated that this community, and particularly the Western countries, should have condemned more strongly the apartheid regime. These countries should meet the demand of the majority of the international community to impose sanctions on South Africa. South Africa, he added, must leave Namibia and leave the Namibian people to control their own destiny, and accept the principle of equality within South Africa.

Touching on what they expect from the Paris conference, the two representatives said that they (?support) this conference because it will help sensitize the international community on the need to increase pressure on South Africa. The majority of this community supports the principle of imposing sanctions on the racist regime. We hope that at the end of this conference, the Western countries, which are the most important partners of South Africa, will understand that the apartheid regime is a bad regime with which one cannot maintain relations.

Concerning the appeal launched by ANC leader Oliver Tambo for armed struggle, the ANC representative stated that the appeal invites the black militants to take the struggle into the white zones.

At the end of the press conference, the ANC and SWAPO representatives thanked the Mauritanian Government and people for their many-sided support of the struggle of the Namibian and South African peoples. This support, they added, enables us today to fight the racist regime of South Africa.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi To Cancel Shari'ah Laws, State of Emergency

JN191043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1018 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Jun (SUNA) — Sources of the National Alliance have declared that the alliance's secretariat has received assurances from the government that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will announce in a government statement before the Constituent Assembly on 30 June cancellation of the September laws. These are the Islamic shari'ah laws under which the deposed president Ja'far Numayri ruled the country from 1983 until his overthrow by the popular uprising of April 1985.

In his statement to the assembly, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will also announce the lifting of the state of emergency, the cancellation of joint defense agreements, and the restitution of the 1956 Constitution, which was amended in 1964.

Reporting this today, the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* says that the government statement will also deal with the current steps that are being taken to convene the constituional conference. This is the conference which the National Alliance is trying to persuade Colonel John Garang's movement to attend so that it would be a comprehensive conference representing all parties to discuss Sudan's problems and find the best solutions to them.

A delegation representing the National Alliance will leave for the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, in the next 2 days to participate in a preparatory meeting with Garang's movement to discuss the various aspects of the constituional conference and to ensure the movement's participation in it.

National Alliance sources say that the prime minister might hold news conference before the delegation's departure for Addis Ababa to speak about the general outlines of the government statement before the Constituent Assembly. It is hoped that this would help the delegation's talks with Colonel Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, whose demands include cancellation of the September laws, lifting of the state of emergency, and cancellation of joint defense agreements.

It is understood that Sudan has a joint defense agreement with Egypt which was signed by the deposed president Ja'far Numayri, who has defected to Egypt, and another agreement with the Libyan Jamahiriyah which was signed by the transitional authority after the uprising.

Al-Mahdi Confers With YAR 'Special Envoy'

JN181800 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 18, SUNA — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi discussed here today with a special envoy from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of Arab Republic of Yemen issues of mutual concern and current developments on the Arab area.

The envoy, State Minister and General Secretary of the High Council for Youth and Sport 'Abdallah Nasir al-Zarafi, who arrived here yesterday, delivered a message from President Salih to the Chairman of the Supreme Council Ahmad al-Mirghani.

Uganda 'To Cooperate' in Solving Southern Problem

JN181748 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 18 — SUNA — The Ugandan Government has expressed readiness to cooperate with Sudan in solving its security problems in the south, Foreign Minister Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi announced today.

Al-Hindi said that he met with the Ugandan foreign minister, during the meetings of the OAU which were held in New York recently and were devoted to discussing the economic crisis in Africa, and reviewed with him the security problems in the two countries particularly in the joint borders and the means of solving them.

He went on to explain that he also discussed with his Ugandan counterpart the possibility of opening office for the relief of refugees to be established at the joint borders.

On the visit paid recently by leader of the Sudan's People Liberation Army SPLA John Garang to Uganda, Al-Hindi said the Ugandan foreign minister assured him that the visit was paid within the context of the personal relations between him and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni which dated back to days of study and had nothing to do with politics or with what was going on in the southern Sudan.

However, the Ugandan foreign minister pledged to visit Sudan shortly to discuss with the officials here the problems that face the two countries, Al-Hindi concluded.

ETHIOPIA

Donor Organizations Meet, Discuss Aid Program

EA182117 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] A meeting of individual donor organizations to discuss the implementation of the daily aid program over the next 8 months was held at the National Red Cross Hall today. The principal aims of the meeting are to distribute the grain pledged by individual donor organizations to our drought-affected compatriots within this period, and also to identify ways of rendering additional aid.

It has been stated that 1.2 million metric tons of grain are required to satisfy the daily needs of a total of 6.4 million needy people in 1986. Donor organizations will contribute 70 percent of this amount while the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC] will provide 30 percent through the assistance it will receive both from within the country and abroad. However, it has been stated that since the amount ready for delivery to the country by individual donor organizations is only 50 percent of the amount pledged, the aid shortfall will leave about 2.3 million needy people without help.

Deputy RRC Commissioner Comrade Taye Gurmu, called on the donor organizations to hand over grain, fertilizers, and tools on time and to formulate an alternative way of giving additional aid. During the meeting, nearly 22 individual donor organizations presented reports on their implementation plans for the next 8 months.

KENYA

Moi Warns of 'Chaos' From Forming More Parties

EA181650 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 0936 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi on 18 June at ceremony to open new hospital wards at Sigowet Hospital in Kericho — live in Kiswahili]

[Excerpts] I am satisfied to note that you are followers of the Nyayo [footsteps]. You are living as Nyayo people should, but you should realize that Nyayo people are not left free. They should be vigilant and see what is going on around them. It is your duty to see to it that you prevent anybody who tries to bring about problems or anything that can destroy the lives of the children and other citizens. Peoples lives must be protected because if there is no peace in the country, there will be no development.

As I said earlier, you are Nyayo people and as such you should be Nyayo guards. You should police everywhere. If you hear anybody talking in a different language, report him immediately to either the district commissioner or to the district officer or to me, because there is nothing that I do not know. I know everything. Even if you tell me you are a pro-Nyayo, and I know exactly what you are, I will say: Yes, thank you, you are a pro-Nyayo, so go on. But if you are arrested do not blame me.

These children were saying [words indistinct]. I agree with you that I am patient. I am not harsh to children and why should I be? But if you try to do what I do not want, then you will realize who Moi is, you will see a different Moi. Why am I always stressing the need for unity and saying that I am not interested in tribalism, and so on? It is because I understand the bad effects of tribalism and racism, the bad effects of trying to ensure that only my tribe should get chances of employment, only my tribe should be given this and that, only my tribe should achieve development. How can that be? If that was done without ensuring that justice was being done, there would be problems later. That is why we are saying justice should be done to all.

When the colonialist came, the colonialist — do you know who the colonialist is — the colonialist came to Africa, no matter where he came from, whether from Britain, France, or any other country, any colonialist, he came to Africa with one policy. This was divide and rule. [preceding three words spoken in English and repeated in Kiswahili] He said: You are from this tribe; you are from that tribe; and you should live like this. And he incited them to fight each other. His aim was to divide us. But when we uprooted him, his ideals still remained with the people. Now that he has gone, he advises us to start forming many parties, so that we can be democratic, so that we can have problems with one another.

Suppose I say now; form another party — and there are other educated people who believe in that — and I am saying: Your education is useless, it amounts to brain washing [preceding two words spoken in English] whereby you are told by the colonialists to do this and you sing like a parrot.

It is true. I am speaking the truth. If you are now told to form another party, O.K. We can have three parties or four, but all those parties will be alliances of this or that tribe. The other party will form alliance with this and that tribe and the ruling party will segregate other tribes outside it. As a result, civil servants will be divided, so will be the military, police, and everybody and finally we end up in chaos. [preceding five words spoken in English]

KNA Reports Mwangale Statement to Paris Conference

EA181810 Nairobi KNA in English 0740 GMT 18 Jun 86

["Statement To Be Delivered by Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Mwangale, to the Second World Conference on Sanctions Against South Africa, in Paris" — KNA headline]

[Excerpts] Paris, 18 Jun -- A number of distinguished speakers have properly articulated the circumstances which led to our convening here today. It would be recalled, Mr President, that five years ago the international community assembled here in Paris at the first World Conference on Sanctions Against racist South Africa. The decisions taken at that time have not been implemented due to lack of co-operation on the part of certain member states, including some permanent members of the Security Council, and also due to defiance by the arrogant racist

regime in South Africa. Some of these countries who have been adamantly reluctant to the imposition of mandatory comprehensive sanctions against racist South Africa have continued to collaborate with the racist regime economically, militarily, and commercially. They hypocritically argued that sanctions would hurt the independent states of southern Africa and the black people of South Africa itself.

Having failed to eliminate apartheid through peaceful negotiations, Mr President, what does the international community do next? Indeed, if we still want peaceful change in South Africa, we still have one last peaceful option. This is the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

It has, of course, been alluded by certain quarters that sanctions would hurt the people of South Africa and economies of neighbouring states. Of course, no one denies the fact that the majority of Frontline States are dependent on South Africa for the survival of their economies. Neither does anyone challenge the temporary effects such measures would have on the people of South Africa. What is perhaps not [words indistinct] is the fact that the people who are supposedly being sheltered from the repercussions of economic sanctions are prepared to suffer a little now than much more later. As a matter of fact, the black people in South Africa are already suffering.

Mr President, this lame excuse subscribed to by some Western countries that economic sanctions would hurt the people of South Africa is intended to cover up their real selfish reasons for refusing to apply sanctions against South Africa. The real reason is that they perceive South Africa to be stable and, therefore, safe for their investments. They do not seem to care much about what is happening in South Africa as long as their transnational corporations continue to realise huge profits from their investments in South Africa. As I mentioned earlier on, the situation in South Africa is explosive and it can explode at any time, for the people of that country are sick and tired of the repressive racist regime of South Africa. The situation is not only a threat to the region, but to international peace and security as a whole.

Mr President, Kenya supports the liberation movements of South Africa in their struggle against oppression, exploitation and the denial of the right to fully exercise their legitimate rights to self-determination. We condemn the recent unprovoked aggression by the racist minority regime of South Africa against its neighbouring states whose objective is to destabilise and weaken their support to the people of South Africa. We feel that the time has come for the international community to see to it that apartheid is eliminated once and for all. Time has come to apply Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and impose mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

We invite all those who stand for freedom and human rights, and all those who have genuine respect for the Charter of the UN to act promptly along with the struggling people of South Africa and Namibia. This can only be done if we all identify genuinely ourselves with the international demand for the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. On our part, in Kenya, Mr President, we shall continue to support the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia.

In conclusion, Mr President, we appeal to the Security Council to live up to the responsibilities entrusted to it and impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for in Chapter VII of the UN Charter. We demand total sanctions because apartheid is not only an evil that has to be eradicated fully, but also a threat to international peace and security, a crime against humanity and an affront to the very foundation of international law. We commend those governments and institutions which have voluntarily applied sanctions against the racist regime and those individuals who have taken positive actions to pressurise South Africa to abandon apartheid.

We would welcome in addition to other measures, total cessation of economic, military, foreign investments, including loans and credits, and technical co-operation that South Africa continues to receive from some members of the UN. We call upon the international community to increase all forms of support, particularly financial, material, diplomatic and humanitarian to the national liberation movements of South Africa in the just struggle against apartheid.

UGANDA

AFP: Defense Minister on Death of UK Woman

AB181730 Paris AFP in English 1657 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Kampala, June 18 (AFP) — A British woman, Andrea Suzan Buckingham, was shot dead at her home on the outskirts of Kampala on Tuesday night, and six suspects have been arrested, Minister of State for Defense Ronald Bata announced in a statement issued here Wednesday.

Mrs Buckingham, 34, was a teacher at the Lincoln School in Kampala, while her husband, Peter, works with the S.B.S construction and engineering firm in Kampala. They had two children.

Two of the suspects are former soldiers who served under ex-president Milton Obote and two others used to serve in Mr Obote's disbanded secret police, the National Security Agency (NASA), Dr Bata said.

The fifth suspect is a farmer while the sixth man was named as a former family servant. They were arrested near the Buckinghams' house on Tuesday night in possession of a gun, the statement said. Official sources said one of the suspects was in army uniform.

British High Commission officials said here Wednesday that they believed robbery was the motive behind the murder.

Ugandan police sources say some of the goods taken from the Buckinghams' house were later found hidden in the bushes nearby.

The armed gang broke into the house at night and shot her in the head, friends of the family told reporters in Kampala on Wednesday.

BURUNDI

Saharan 'Foreign Minister' Arrives 17 Jun

EA171946 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Summary] The Saharan minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mansour Omar, arrived in Bujumbura this morning and was welcomed by the Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, Mr Egide Nkuriyingoma. "Asked about the aim of his visit, Mr Mansour Omar said: I have come to talk with the minister of external relations and cooperation about our country's struggle and also to deliver a message from President Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz, to President Bagaza.

"On the question of the SDAR's opposition to Morocco, the Saharan minister said that following the new attempt by Morocco to build a wall around the area that it occupies, it has been proved in the course last year that due to the new tactics of the war of attrition that our army is applying, the Moroccan wall is not a solution that will ward off defeat.

"He also said: On the international level our cause continues to gain ground. The SDAR continues to be recognized by more countries, and there will be others. For our part, we have initiated contacts with Morocco at the United Nations through the UN secretary general and the current OAU president in order to bring about the implementation of UN Resolution 4050 and OAU Resolution 104, but these contacts did not lead to the expected results because Morocco sticks to its intransigent position and refuses to implement these resolutions and respect the rights of the Saharan people."

CAMEROON

CDPM Delegation Leaves for Tunisian Congress

AB171658 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A delegation of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement [CPDM] left for Tunisia [words indistinct] to attend the 12th Congress of that country's ruling Socialist Party. The delegation, led by CPDM's organizing secretary, (Charles Ounbai), includes top officials of the party secretariat and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Cameroon's representation at the 3-day congress, which opens on Thursday in Tunis, falls within the framework of regular political exchanges between the CPDM and the Tunisian Socialist Party.

Foreign Ministry Issues Communique on Soweto

AB172100 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Cameroon has reiterated its condemnation of the apartheid system in South Africa and called on the international community to unanimously react with greater firmness against the bellicose arrogance of the Botha clique. A communique issued by the Foreign Ministry on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising in South Africa expressed the hope that participants of the international conference in Paris on sanctions against racist South Africa, particularly the superpowers, would go beyond verbal condemnations and examine measures to put pressure on the Pretoria government. The communique suggested that the Paris conference in which Cameroon is participating examine recommendations of the recent seminar in Yaounde on support to the people and liberation and nationalist movements in southern Africa.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 7 of the United Nations Charter, it said the Paris conference should recommend the application of global mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa, the elaboration and adoption by the United Nations of an international convention of aid to the people and liberation movements in southern Africa, the immediate and unconditional release of jailed nationalist leader Nelson Mandela and other detainees and the intensification and generalization of defense (?supervision) campaign against racism and apartheid.

CAR

First National Daily Newspaper Issued 13 June

AB132100 Dakar PANA in French 1520 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Bangui, 13 Jun (ACP/PANA) — The first Central African daily newspaper, *E LE SONGO*, came out for the first time on Friday [13 Jun 1986] in Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic. The daily, whose circulation is estimated at over 200 copies, is in tabloid form and contains 8 pages. The maiden issue of the *E LE SONGO* daily was only sold in the capital, before reaching the national market.

According to the editorial of the daily, *E LE SONGO* means "hospitality, union, love and respect for each other, and self-denial" in Songo, the national language. "Central African nationals who have been deprived of a written national press for a long time, can henceforth read their daily at quite a good cost," the paper writes.

CONGO

Production at New Oil Deposit May Start in 1987

AB151904 Dakar PANA in French 1137 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 15 Jun (ACI/PANA) — Mr Tarallo, director general of "Elf-Congo" oil company, on Friday in Brazzaville announced the possible starting of production in 1987 at the Tchiboula deposit recently discovered off the coast of Pointe-Noire.

According to Mr Tarallo, who had just held talks on his company's activities with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Elf-Congo is making efforts to begin production of the Tchiboula deposit (southern Congo) in 1987. He also described as abnormal the fluctuations in the price of oil. The price of oil, which has experienced an average rise of $1 per barrel, fell in June this year.

RWANDA

Foreign Minister Issues Statement on Soweto

EA161837 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Rwanda today reaffirmed its strong condemnation of the racist government in Pretoria and its apartheid policy. In a statement issued to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Francois Ngarukiyintwali paid tribute to the freedom fighters and to the frontline countries for facing up to the obstinacy and arrogance of the South African regime. He said the international community will force the apartheid state to understand the language of reason.

GHANA

'Arafat Gives Briefing on Zionist Activities

AB172131 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, today held 2 hours of discussion with cadres of the organs of the revolution at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Center in Accra. He briefed the cadres on Zionist aggression against the Palestinian people. Mr 'Arafat repeated that despite moves by the Reagan administration to liquidate the PLO, the Palestinians are more determined to struggle until victory is finally won. According to him, the terrorist activities of the Zionist movement are on the decline. This is because the PLO continues to strengthen its military operations to resist the expansionist policy of Israel.

Mr 'Arafat expressed his gratitude to the government and people of Ghana and all friendly countries whose moral and material support has made it possible for the organization to wage a relentless war against Israel. He was, however, not happy that the organization's activities have been made difficult by the uncompromising attitude of some of the Arab countries which condone and connive with imperialists to terrorize the Palestinians.

Mr 'Arafat explained that he left Lebanon for the sake of other Palestinians and Lebanese who were being killed for unknown reasons. Asked if the Palestinians become worried when President Reagan and his allies call them terrorists, he made it clear that they are not all bothered with slogans formulated by the imperialists to defame them since they are fighting for a just cause.

A member of the PNDC, Mr Ebo Tawiah, who was present, assured the PLO leader of the government's support. He urged the Palestinians to continue the struggle. The political counselor for CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Lieutenant Colonel John Asase, chaired the function. He thanked Mr 'Arafat for taking pains to enlighten them on the Middle East situation. Earlier, the PLO leader had paid a courtesy call on the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi. Their discussions centered on the cooperation between Ghana and the PLO.

Commentary Views 'Arafat Visit

AB181755 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Eric Bortey commentary]

[Text] Currently in the country on a state visit is the leader of the PLO, Mr Yassir 'Arafat. One must say that the visit of Mr 'Arafat to revolutionary Ghana and its coincidence with the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Soweto uprising can be said to be not only timely but also very inspiring. For both the people of South Africa and the Palestinians are fighting the same battle of liberation and also against one common enemy, forces of imperialism, colonialism, Zionism, and racism. And the PLO leader rightly made the point when he briefed cadres of the revolution on the bitter experience of the Palestinian people in their long and arduous struggle for independence and social justice. Mr 'Arafat told the cadres that though the struggles of both the South Africans and the Palestinians are long, (? prolonged), hard, and difficult; we will achieve our goals together hand in hand and heart to heart. He emphasized that the PLO, the African National Congress, SWAPO, and the Frontline States cannot be liquidated by the forces of imperialism, because the will of the people is the will of God.

These inspiring words of Mr 'Arafat are true in view of the difficulties Palestinians have gone through so far. Quite apart from direct armed combat and personal attacks on Mr 'Arafat and his close associates, the imperialist forces had on many occasions infiltrated the ranks of the Palestinians to the extent that at certain points in time the minor internal contradictions, which are common in every human society, have been magnified by the imperialist forces and their Zionist agents. Sometimes, the leadership of Mr 'Arafat has even been challenged by his own colleagues. To the unsuspecting and uninformed public, Mr 'Arafat has been painted as a monster and as a terrorist when in actual fact he is leading his people in a just struggle for independence. All progressive and peace-loving people know the truth. Mr 'Arafat is not a monster, the PLO is not a terrorist group. It is an organization fighting for the inalienable rights of the Palestinians to exist and live in peace and until victory is attained, there will be no peace either in South Africa or the Middle East.

On this glorious occasion therefore, Ghanaians join all peace-loving people in the world in support of not only the PLO, SWAPO, or ANC but indeed all struggling people of the world. The good shall surely triumph over evil, for to us in Ghana, the struggles of all oppressed people of the world are inseparable. Like Mr 'Arafat said, he has the olive branch in one hand for all peace-loving people in the world and the gun in the other for those who are running the crazy ways of violence. Since Zionism has ignored, like apartheid South Africa, all voices of reasons, Ghanaians urge the Palestinians never to give up the fight but maintain the battle stance until every inch of Palestine is retrieved, for all that stubborness of Zionism is to prolong the eventual day of victory for the Palestinian people.

'Arafat, Rawlings Discuss RSA Blacks

AB181936 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, this afternoon called on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings at the Castle Osu. The chairman said it is unfortunate that the Palestinian situation and the plight of blacks in South Africa has a morbid reflection on mankind in 20th century despite claims of civilization. Chairman Rawlings said technological advancement, if not controlled, can be used as a tool for enslavement. He said although the world had come close to a third world war many times as a result of forces of aggression, those who should have taken up arms exercised restraint. He said

the time has come for the oppressed to find the way of ending such barbaric acts.

GUINEA

Trade Documents Signed With USSR in Conakry

AB181238 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0645 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Guinea and the USSR maintain very fruitful cooperation relations. A new basis for this cooperation was the exchange of documents concerning the delivery of goods between the two countries for the current year. The document was signed on 3 June 1986 by Kory Koundiano, secretary of state for commerce, and Mr (Kopov), commercial attache at the USSR Embassy in Guinea. The document lays down the conditions of payment and delivery of goods between our two countries. It is recalled that in 1985 the total volume of deliveries amounted to $135 million, which shows an increase of 8.8 percent over that of 1984. For the same period, export of Soviet goods to our country increased by over 20 percent. From food items to industrial and mechanical cooperation between Guinea and the Soviet Union covers a wide area.

It must be noted that Guinean-Soviet relations are over 25 years old and the friendly nature of these relations was recently underscored by Major Alpha Oumar Barrou Diallo, CMRN member, in his message to the 27th congress of the CPSU. The CMRN delegate, on this occasion, placed special emphasis on cooperation between our two countries in the industrial and mining sectors, especially the Kindia bauxite which the USSR buys and in return supplies various goods needed for our economic recovery.

LIBERIA

Finance Minister Interviewed on U.S. Aid

MB172009 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For some time now, the flow of aid to Liberia from the United States has been severely restricted. The Americans have been demanding tighter control of the Liberian economy by Samuel Doe's goverment. On the political front, the Americans were not entirely happy about last year's controversial general elections and the waves of arrests of opposition leaders following the attempted coup on 12 November. The American Congress has even called for a total stoppage of cash for Liberia. Well, Liberia's Finance Minister Robert Tubman has just been in America at a time when Samuel Doe has just released all the country's political prisoners. Mr Tubman passed through London yesterday on his way home. Elizabeth Blunt asked him if all the problems had been cleared up.

[Begin recording] [Tubman] All the problems we have had with the United states with regarding the flow of our aid have now been cleared. I spent quite a lot of time meeting with the authorities and as a result of our meetings, we have agreed that the flow of American assistance to Liberia shall commence and that the two sides would now sit down and have negotiations, and it is hoped that within a month's time, there will be release of the U.S. ESF [Executive Support Fund] funds.

[Blunt] ESF is what?

[Tubman] ESF is Executive Support Fund which is support that the U.S. Government give to our budget to meet some of our obligations.

[Blunt] What sort of sums of money are we talking about?

[Tubman] The total amount that we are talking about this year are some $52 million.

[Blunt] What was it that actually blocked these funds?

[Tubman] The problems I think that we were faced with, and mostly a question of reorganizing our economy and taking concrete steps to ensure that we were addressing the question of over expenditure in our budget — spending resources that were not available — and as a result of several meetings that we had in Liberia with the American authorities, they indicated that certain things needed to be done, that we needed to control our expenditures, needed to look at our wage bills, and if we did these things, they would in turn support the government.

[Blunt] Were there any political conditions as opposed to purely economic conditions?

[Tubman] In my discussions with them, we centered mostly on economic discussions. The Congress, of course, have also indicated publicly that they were very concerned about some of the political problems that existed in the country. Since January, of course, the president has made two major policy pronouncements: the first one dealing with the economic reform measures and the second one dealing with the political situation and the call for national reconciliation in the country. The second speech which took place during the time of my mission resulted in the release of all the political prisoners and the granting of amnesty to all persons who had been held and charged under the incident that took place on 12 November. So, I will say those two efforts, you know, worked in tandem.

[Blunt] So, the release of the prisoners may in fact have smoothed your way?

[Tubman] It certainly didn't put any obstacles in my way. [end recording]

MALI

Delegation Returns From Czechoslovakia; Comments

AB172210 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] A UDPM delegation, headed by (name indistinct), deputy general treasurer of the BEC [Central Executive Bureau], which visited Czechoslovakia, has returned to Bamako. Others of the

delegation included Captain (Kourakro Sangare), member of the National Council, and his excellency Abdoulade Amadou Sy, our ambassador to Czechoslovakia, who [words indistinct] technical adviser at the ministry.

[Name indistinct] speaks to the Malian press on the draft agreement signed between the UDPM and the authorities in Czechoslovakia.

[Begin recording][Name indistinct] First of all, this agreement... [changes thought] this draft agreement falls within the framework of bilateral relations between our two countries. It also falls within the framework of the cooperation of this delegation with our two states, cooperation concerning the training of cadres both in technical institutions and universities. It is also an economic cooperation because our relations with Czechoslovakia are not recent. Our relations began a quarter of a century ago, sinca our national independence. The draft agreement, therefore, also concerns economic and sociocultural issues. [end recording]

NIGERIA

PRC Envoy Meets With Nigerian Governor

AB181733 Dakar PANA in English 1017 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Minna (Nigeria), 18 June (NAN/PANA) — The Chinese ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Wang Yusheng, yesterday in Minna, capital of the country's Niger State, urged African nations to re-double their efforts toward achieving economic independence. Mr Yusheng told newsmen after paying a courtesy call on the Niger State governor, Col David Mark, that economic independence was necessary for political independence to be meaningful.

He said that China, as a developing country, had a lot of things in common with Nigeria and was equally committed to eradicating racism and apartheid. Earlier, the ambassador told Col Mark that he was in Niger State to see possible areas of economic cooperation between China and the state. Col Mark commended the cordial diplomatic and economic relationship between China and Nigeria. He urged China to look into how it could further assist Nigeria in agricultural and science education.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Says U.S. 'Incited' RSA 'Terrorism'

MB171522 Dakar Pana in English 1515 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Luanda, 17 June (ANGOP/PANA) — The Angolan head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos blamed the Reagan administration of having incited Pretoria's expansionist and terrorist policies, through its interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

Addressing the opening session on the first national meeting on agrarian development yesterday, President dos Santos said the present U.S. Administration hostile activities and gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola has incited the terrorists and expansionist policies of Pretoria.

He said that the recent racist South African triple aggressions against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and the last treacherous attack on the port of Namibe have shown the world that Pretoria continues to make terrorism and aggression, the guideline of its state policy.

The Angolan leader warned that the aggressiveness of the most conservative forces of imperialism against the independent states in the region opposed to the South African regime will not cease [word indistinct], adding that our enemies will not give up conceiving and carrying out criminal plans to sabotage our development programmes.

He said, the countryside will continue to be the prime target of the enemies' activities, besides the spectacular actions they will attempt to uphold fallacious propaganda abroad. Thus we must be ready to face and to win the challenge launched by our internal and external enemies, the president urged. We shall not have any ohter choice than to find more realistic and fitted ways able to connect the task of defence and production in general and of agrarian production in particular.

The Angolan leader said that, we must organise an economy that will support the war and makes the war defend the economy, through this principle we must adjust to reality; shall we apply this correctly then we shall win, if wrongly applied then we shall perish.

FAPLA Soldiers Kill 56 UNITA 'Bandits'

MB170901 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpt] FAPLA soldiers will continue the military clean up operations in all Angolan provinces until the total annihilation of the UNITA puppets. FAPLA soldiers stationed in the 6th military region, in Cuanda Cubango Province, killed 56 UNITA bandits [words indistinct].

FAPLA fighters seized large quantities of war materiel and 36 head of cattle, and released 49 civilians who were living forcibly with the bandits.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government 'Relatively Satisfied' With Progress

MB181607 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1601 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — The government felt "relatively satisfied with the progress that we've made," several days into the state of emergency, Bureau for Information spokesman Mr David Steward said in Pretoria today. Speaking at the daily press briefing at the Union Buildings, he said definite progress had been made in re-establishing law and order. Confidence had been restored in the country, and the rise in the rand exchange rate was quite good commentary in itself, Mr Steward said.

"I think what South Africans are looking for at this period in our history and what many people overseas are looking for, particularly investors, is stability, and this is what we wish to restore to the country," Mr Steward said.

Asked for evidence about this "restored confidence," Mr Steward referred to the financial pages of newspapers. He said the legal situation regarding *NEWSWEEK* magazine, the circulation of which had apparently been curtailed in South Africa, would be explained "at the earliest opportunity." He also said he would look into the circumstances under which CBS television news cameraman Wim de Vos was whisked directly to Jan Smuts Airport from the Rand Supreme Court by security police after he lost an appeal against his explusion order.

Congregation's Arrest Confirmed

MB181542 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1540 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — "Two whites, 102 coloureds and 85 coloured women" were arrested in terms of emergency regulations after a "meeting" at "a church" in Holt Road, Elsies River, on Sunday [15 June] afternoon, the Bureau for Information confirmed in Pretoria today. Local media have up till now been unable to inform the public about this incident due to emergency regulations restrictions. Detailed reports about the incident have already been circulated worldwide.

STAR Blanks Show 'Censorship'

MB181522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1450 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — The Johannesburg English daily, *THE STAR*, today again left blank spaces in front-page reports in its late edition, to highlight censorship imposed by the emergency regulations on the press. A report headlined "Mabuza Speaks on Emergency Detentions" said: "The chief minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, yesterday commented on detentions in terms of the state of emergency.

"Addressing the South African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, he said:... (a blank space follows.)

It goes on lower down: "Mr Mabuza also spoke of the detention of someone known to him. He said:... (another blank space.)

The report then goes on to quote Mr Mabuza's criticism of leading businessmen for not having come out earlier in favour of fundamental change.

In another reported headlined "...Detained in Terms of Emergency", the paper says: "The following people have been detained since the state of emergency:...(followed by a blank space." It continues: "They may be held without charge for 14 days. This period may be extended by the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange.

Another report begins: "Something happened at the University of the Witwatersrand residence in Soweto in the early hours of Sunday morning." This is followed by a blank space and then the paragraph: "a spokesman for the Wits administration said those students who were unable to write their exams because they were in detention would be able to do so at a later date."

Another front-page report with a blank space is headlined "Blank on Sash Mag" and reads: "The Black Sash magazine SASH ..(blank space) followed lower down by: "The magazine was unavailable for distribution."

Police Explain WEEKLY MAIL Seizure

MB181652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1649 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — Police have furnished the editorial committee of the *WEEKLY MAIL* with reasons why copies of the newspaper were seized in terms of the emergency regulations last week. The notice informing *THE WEEKLY MAIL* of the details said the articles and pictures mentioned were "deemed to be subversive in terms of Section 11" of the emergency regulations. The notice simply gave the pages on which articles appeared, and the headlines of the stores, but did not give further reasons.

The sections of the edition are:

"The whole of page 1, read together with the cartoon on page 10. The page 1 article was headlined 'Rule of the Big Stick' and dealt with the impostion of the state of emergency, while the cartoon was of President P.W. Botha captioned 'Janus the reformer'.

"Pages 12 and 13, headlined 'Looking Back on That Fateful Day in June...' which contained interviews with Dan Montsisi, an executive member of the Soweto Students Representative Council during the 1976 Uprising, and with Brigadier T.J. 'Rooi Rus' [Red Russian] Swanepoel, who was head of the Witwatersrand riot polcie during the uprising.

"Pages 14 and 15, an article headlined 'The Student Web That Spans South Africa', which contained interviews with student and youth leaders from various parts of South Africa and also a review of Peter Magubane's book, *JUNE 16, THE FRUITS OF FEAR*.

"Page 16, headlined 'In the House' which dealt with Parliamentary and media responses to the Crossroads and KTC violence.

"Also on page 16, an article headlined 'The Day I Returned to the Classroom With the Comrades' and the accompanying drawing, which was captioned 'Flowers for Hector Peterson.' "

Further details of the articles may not be given here in terms of restrictiosf placed on the press by the emergency regulations.

WEEKLY MAIL co-editor, Mr Anton Harber, said in Johannesburg today "we are publishing this week and we will be on the streets as usual. We are doing everything we can to make this edition as normal as possible."

He said sales of the previous edition of *THE WEEKLY MAIL*, which carried a front-page photograph of Nelson Mandela, had jumped to almost 19,000 — 5,000 copies up on previous editions.

CAPE TIMES Case Postponed

MB171435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1434 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 17, SAPA — The case against the editor of the *CAPE TIMES*, Mr Anthony Hazlett Ehard, on a charge of publishing an interview with the leader of the banned African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, was today again postponed. A Cape Town magistrate postponed the case to July 18. According to the charge sheet, Mr Heard contravened Article 56 of the Internal Security Act by quoting a banned person.

Papers Protest 'Clampdown'

MB181220 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] South Africa's information clampdown is still the focal point of media attention throughout the world. In South Africa itself, the newspapers continue to try and bring home to readers what the news restrictions mean. The *SOWETAN* newspaper has left a blank space on its front page saying it is the result of the censorship imposed by the authorities through the state of emergency. Other papers are pointing out that they are unable to reflect adequately the situation in South Africa or that they have been produced under what amounts to censorship.

'Disappearance' Protested

MB182000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1957 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — The executive of the South African Associated Newspapers, Cape Town, chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] said it "strongly protests at the disappearance of our colleague, Andre Koopman." The chapel executive, which represents most journalists at the *CAPE TIMES* and the *SUNDAY TIMES* Cape Town bureau, said "Mr Koopman was on assignment for the *CAPE TIMES* on Sunday afternoon and he did not return. If his name had not been mentioned in Parliament, the general public would not know he

had disappeared." The chapel called for the immediate release of Mr Koopman.

CAPE TIMES: Police Reports Stalled

MB181818 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1813 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — Cape Reports on police action are being held up because neither the police nor the Bureau for Information is prepared to consider clearing them in terms of emergency regulations, the *CAPE TIMES* reports. In terms of Monday's [16 June] new orders on reporting the conduct of security forces during the emergency, permission to report any action can only be given by the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, or that of someone authorised by him.

After two days of confusion and exchange of numerous telexes, the *CAPE TIMES* has asked for final clarification from the Bureau on what agency ahd been delegated to deal with what type of stores. The police have stated that they can only deal with local routine crime reports and following written instructions to them, have referred reporters to the Bureau for Information for clearance of any unrest-related stores. The Bureau for Information's stock response has been that it does not clear copy for publication and also can not give you legal adivce.

NEWSWEEK Prohibited

MB181438 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — "South Africa's Civil War," the cover story in the latest edition of *NEWSWEEK*, will not be read in South Africa. Mr Wal Dean, of the ditribution agency Intermag, said today that the decision not to bring the 6000 copies due for shipment to South Africa from Zurich, was taken under strict instructions from the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel. He said on the advice of counsel for *NEWSWEEK*, he had taken a facsimile of the articles concerning South Africa to Bureau of Information official, Mr Leon Mellet, for vetting. He had then decided not to bring in any copies.

Crossroads Reporting Disallowed

MB181615 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1608 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — Because of the emergency regulations, a Cape Town newspaper could not publish the account of Old Crossroads community and religious leaders of the causes of the violence and destruction which swept through the Crossroads and KTC camps recently. Media representatives were escorted by security force units into Old Crossroads yesterday on the invitation of the Bureau for Information and heard Bishop Sydney Mzilikazi, chairman of the Crossroads Council of Churches, and community leader Mr Prince Gobingca give versions of the causes of the violence and mass arson which left alomost 60000 Crossroads and KTC squatters homeless.

Bishop Mzilikazi and Mr Gobingca addressed a group of clergymen from predominately Afrikaans language churches who had come to hear for themselves the "witdoek" [white scarves] side of the causes of the conflict. Captain Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the western Cape, requested that the newspaper on the meeting be sent to the Bureau for Information for clearance, which was done. The Bureau replied that it "cannot supply you with legal advice". Later the bureau said it could not "clear" stories.

Because the preponderance of comments made at the meeting were derogatory and condemnatory of certain groups and organisations in the community, the newspaper has ascertained that to report these would be a contravention of Section 1 (D) of the emergency regulations. This section specifies that it is an offence to publish any subversive statement which is "calculated to have the effect or likely to have the effect of engendering or aggravating feelings of hostility in the public or any section of the public or any person or category of persons towards any section of the public or person or category of persons".

Journalists Pledge Accuracy

MB171059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2157 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 16, SAPA — The executive of the SAAN (South African Associated Newspapers) [SASJ] Cape Town Chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists today reacted to "the latest emergency restrictions announced that ban all coverage of police action and of unrest situations without the permission of the police". The chapel, representing journalists on the *CAPE TIMES* and Cape Town bureau of the *SUNDAY TIMES* said: "We can think of no other country in Africa where media restrictions of this order apply. "The SAAN Cape Town chapel of the SASJ pledges to continue to report the situation in the country as accurately and fully as possible." Portions of the statement have had to be omitted from this report because of the terms of the emergency proclamation.

'Network' Queries Steward

MB180811 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1925 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Interview with Director of Bureau for Information Dave Steward in Cape Town by John Bishop in Johannesburg on the "Network" program introduced by Michelle Alexander — recorded]

[Text] [Alexander] Earlier today, the head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, talked to Network about the current security situation.

[Begin video] [Bishop] Mr Steward, what can you tell us about the latest security situation in the country?
[Steward] As far as we are aware it has been fairly quiet today. There have been sporadic incidents. I think that the Bureau has dealt with the situation in greater detail at the press briefings which we gave in Pretoria today.

[Bishop] Any stayaway as far as you know?
[Steward] As far as I know nearly all of the people who involved in stayaway action yesterday are back at work today.

[Bishop] Now it is early days, I suppose, but is the state of emergency having that desired effect?
[Steward] I think so. I think that if we compare the situation now, Tuesday, 17 June, with the situation as it was planned by the organisers of the various demonstrations and so forth, the situation is well under control, yes.

[Bishop] Now, I think your Bureau is holding press conferences — we should properly call them I think news conferences twice a day — what are the relationships like between your Bureau and the local, first of all the local, media?
[Steward] Well naturally no journalist likes to have restrictions placed on his ability to report freely. The Bureau itself doesn't really enjoy very much the function which it is having to play at this time, but I think that these are difficult times for us all. The fact is that we are in a critical situation in South Africa. We have to choose on the hand between continuing violence and polarization and on the other hand between restoring law and order in the country and creating the kind of climate that we will need to promote peaceful and negotiated solutions. This puts a great burden on all our shoulders. During this period the Bureau believes that it has a responsibility to make sure that particularly the South African public is informed as clearly and as regularly and as accurately as possible on developments relating to the emergency situation.

[Bishop] Now the international media, they have been restricted from doing live interviews. I think television satellite linkups are banned. This is going to have an enormous effect on the overseas media outlet.
[Steward] In this struggle to which I have just referred, one of the main battlegrounds is the battleground of perceptions. It is the battleground of the media. Many conflicts these days are not won by the normal military means, but they are won in the propaganda wars. We would be very foolish to be blind to this reality. Although I feel that we have a central responsibility to keep the South African public clearly and regularly informed of the developments, I don't think that we owe the foreign media very much. We do not think, in South Africa, that they have given us a fair deal over the last 10 or 20 years. We are quite prepared to make sure that there is a flow of information, an accurate flow of information to the international media, but there are limits.

[Bishop] Mr Steward, you mentioned limits. What are these limits?
[Steward] The limits for the foreign media are exactly the same as the limits for the local media. They are spelt out in the emergency regulations.

[Bishop] Thank you very much.
[Steward] Thank you.

Correspondents Decry 'Censorship'

MB190738 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2206 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — Almost a week after the declaration of the national state of emergency, accompanied by restrictive media regulations, the board of the Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA] tonight released a statement in Johannesburg stating the media here is now subject to what is probably the most severe censorship in the world. The statement by the Foreign Correspondents Association of Southern Africa (FCA) reads:

"It is a week since President (P.W.) Botha declared a national state of emergency. During that period, restrictions on the local and foreign press have been progressively tightened. Foreign correspondents in South Africa are now subject to probably the most severe censorship applied to foreign journalists anywhere in the world. It is clear that the government's purpose is to try and ensure that the only version of what is happening in South Africa reaching the outside world is one approved by the authorities.

"We protest in the strongest terms at this further evidence of the South African government's hostility to press freedom. Members of the FCA will continue to make every effort to give as full and complete an account of events here as they can. We will make sure, every day, that our readers, viewers and listeners understand why that account is less full and less complete than it would normally be. What ever the restrictions on them, FCA members have no intention of allowing the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, or any officials of the Bureau for Information to dictate to them the language in which their reports should be written.

"The expulsion from South Africa on Tuesday, June 17, of CBS cameraman, Mr Wim de Vos, is in keeping with the government's attitude to the press. Mr De Vos was given five days to leave the country. He was given no reason for that decision. ECA members will not allow themselves to be intimidated by this victimisation of a colleague," the statement ended.

Briefings Not Privileged

MB181522 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1522 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — The Bureau for Information's press briefings were not to be used as a platform from which to make statments which would normally be in contravention of the emergency regulations. Bureau spokesman Mr David Steward said questions posed at the conferences were not privileged. Reporters who asked questions were "not likely to be dragged off to jail," but Mr Steward asked that the conferences not be misused, as this might result in the question and answer sessions being limited.

Information Bureau: 45 Deaths During Emergency

MB181459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1458 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — Three people died in unrest the past 24 hours, the Bureau for Information announced at its daily press conference in Pretoria today. At Soshanguve in the northern Transvaal a number of blacks attacked a passenger bus with petrol bombs. Police dispersed the group, fatally wounding one man. Another man was arrested and would appear in court soon, Bureau spokesman Mr Leon Mellet said.

At Nelspruit a black man was killed when a group attacked an SAP vehicle. Twelve people were arrested. At Allemansdrift in KwaNdebele the burnt body of a black man was found. It was not yet known how he died. This was the lowest number of unrest-related deaths in months, Mr Mellet said.

The unrest death toll, since the announcement of a state of emergency on Thursday last week, now stands at 45.

Security forces prevented several necklacing yesterday, Mr Mellet said. Police arrested several blacks attempting to set a black alight in Tembisa.

In similar, separate incidents in Balfour, four men were saved by security forces from being necklaced. Five arrests were made. A black man, Elili Webushe, had been sentenced to death for necklacing someone in Jansenville, Mr Mellet added.

No arrests had been made in connection with the Durban bomb blast last Saturday night. Police were following all possible clues.

Race Relation Institute: 1,782 Unrest Deaths

MB171817 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1816 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 17, SAPA — The death toll in political violence in South Africa had reached 1782 by the end of last month, the South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] said in Johannesburg today. Altogether 213 people were killed in May, the highest monthly figure since the current wave of violence began in September 1984.

The Institute said that conflict within black communities accounted for 41 percent of the deaths last month, the single largest category. Security forces had apparently been responsible for 22 percent of deaths. It was impossible to say how most of the remainder had occurred: in some cases numbers of burnt bodies had simply been found in black areas, but the Institute had been unable to determine the circumstances more precisely.

During the first five months of the year, the Institute said, 89 burnt bodies had been found, more than half of them in the eastern Cape. These were in addition to the deaths which could with reasonable certainty be assigned to people having been killed by burning tyres.

The Institute said that a total of 754 people had died in political violence during the first five months of 1986, compared with 879 during 1985 as a whole. This meant that the average daily fatality rate had more than doubled, having gone up from 2.4 to 5 a day.

The Institute reiterated that it did not claim that its figures were definitive, but it believed that they were reliable in the circumstances. The Institute said that in view of the current restrictions on the press, the authorities should themselves publish the names of all those killed in political violence. The names of the dead and injured in the recent car bomb explosion in Durban had been published, and the same procedure should apply to all fatalities in political violence. Obviously names should be withheld until next of kin had been informed.

Workers Strike To Protest Unionists' Detentions

MB181428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1426 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 18, SAPA — Black workers in supermarkets in many parts of the country have gone on sit-down strikes. It is understood they are protesting because they believe union leaders are in detention. In Johannesburg deliveries by a major dairy have also been disrupted by strikes. Housewives in the northern suburbs have reported that they have not received milk.

There have also been reports of strikes in the fruit-growing areas of the western Cape. Pick 'n Pay store at Steeledale in southeast Johannesburg was hit by a spontaneous strike. Its store in Bloemfontein was affected by strike action last week — within hours of the emergency being declared and the detention of shop stewards of the Commercial, Catering and Allied workers Union of SA (CCAWUSA).

Shoppers at Checkers in Emmarentia, Johannesburg, reported yesterday that the black staff were on strike. Many check-out tills were closed. No CCAWUSA officials were available for comment today.

At Wrightech, near Boksburg, there has been an unlawful wage strike involving 600 black and coloured workers since last Thursday. Workers, who did not belong to the union, are demanding a R1 an hour across-the-board wage increase. Despite several discussions between worker representatives and management, the situation has not been resolved.

Mr K.C. Rose of Wrightech said today that the factory had been shut indefinitely and workers, though free to enter the premises, had gone home. Talks with worker representatives would continue. So far there had been no police intervention in the dispute, and Mr Rose said the company would do everything in its power to prevent police intervention.

Judges Asked To Visit Emergency Detainees

MB181514 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1511 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — The minister of justice has requested the judges-president of the different provincial divisions of the supreme court to release judges to visit detainees held

under the emergency regulations. Bureau for Inforamtion spokesman Mr David Steward said in Pretoria today this would be done to ascertain on a continual basis the circumstances under which detainees were held in prison and to submit reports on their findings. The Bureau would not say how many people were being detained or supply their names, or give reasons for this.

Defense Official: May Answer 'Terrorism' in Kind
MB180550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2043 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — If the "forces of terrorism" did not stop their violence, they faced the prospect that South Africa would answer them in the same language, the deputy minister of defence, Mr Adrian Vlok, said today.

He said in the third reading debate on the budget that he took it amiss that the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesman on defence, Mr Philip Myburgh, blamed the SADF for the failure of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] mission and the fall in value of the rand.

No one in South Africa or in the rest of the world should be in any doubt about the policy of the South African Government. It maintained the right to proect its country and peoples. It was a contravention of international law for a country to give refuge to people who had committed or were planning acts of terrorism in another country.

South Africa did not get involved in the internal affairs of other states and expected the same of them. It had a duty to protect its own integrity. Neighbouring states had been warned on a number of occasions publicly, through diplomatic channels and through other "sensitive" channels that South Africa would act if this tendency was not stopped.

The answer to these warnings had been an increase in violence in South Africa Since the beginning of this year, there had been 101 incidents of terrorism in the country. Fourteen black people and five whites had been murdered by "these people"

The AK-47s, land mines and explosives that had been found in caches in the country did not "fall from the sky", Mr Vlok said. They had been brought in via neighbouring countries. "We are not prepared to sit with folded hands while these things are happening," he said. "We have a duty and we will fulfil that duty."

SADF action against ANC bases was calculated conduct. The SADF tried as hard as possible not to endanger the lives of innocent people and to limit its actions to the ANC. The ANC, however, was not concerned with these rules. It hit at anyone in the country, including the innocent.

But when South Africa acted against the ANC, it was condemned by the world. Meanwhile, the ANC continued its "devil's work" When the SADF acted against terrorists it did so on the instructions of the government. All the advantages and disadvantages were weighed up beforehand. He rejected claims that the SADF was a "sort of desperado." It was this sort of misrepresentation that gave South Africa a reputation as a destabilising force. There were many examples of the stabilisng effect South Africa had on the region.

Mr Myburgh had complained that the timing of the recent raids on countries to the north was wrong. "I ask him, when is the right time?" said Mr Vlok. "Politically speaking, there will never be a right time."

South Africa had been in the spotlight of world attention for many years and in the past two years this focus had intensified. A number of "has beens" and groups such as the EPG and President Reagan's "so-called Wise Men" had taken it upon themselves to say how South Africa should manage its affairs.

Should South Africa wait until all these groups had completed their tasks — which could take another two years — while in the meantime the ANC was vigorously continuing to kill "our people"? "This argument is too crazy to be true," said Mr Vlok.

"When you have to act against terrorism, the best time is now." This was illustrated by the pre-emptive strikes which were recently conducted on ANC bases.

Mr Myburgh had asked what success the raids met with. "He was briefed," said Mr Vlok. "I told him what we hit at and what we did." Mr Myburgh should explain how he met Mr Oliver Tambo, the "chief planner of violence against South Africa," in Lusaka "by chance." When Mr Myburgh was talking to him, Mr Tambo had been "busy planning " how a car bomb would be broguht to Durban, and planning violence for June 16.

"We expect the honourable member should say I talked seriously to this man about what he was planning for South Africa."

The most basic choice for South Africa was whether one was for or against violence. "We are also sorry if people die or get injured," said Mr Vlok. "But if they do not stop their violence they must expect we will answer them in the same language."

Restrictions Placed on Western Cape Funerals
MB181711 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — The divisional commissioner of the police for the western Cape, Brigadier Chris Swart, has announced a series of restrictions on any funerals in Khayelitsha, Crossroads, Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa. The restrictions will remain in effect until July 4 and were issued in terms of the emergency regualtions. They may be exempted on written application by a divisional commissioner of police.

The order from Brigadier Swart states that:

— written notice of funerals must be given at least 12 hours in advance to the station commander at the nearest police station;
— funerals may not take place on Saturdays, Sundays or public holidays;
— only ordained clergy may direct the funerals;
— there must be no criticism of the government of any state or

the conduct of the security forces;
— there must be no banners;
— the funeral procession must follow the shortest route;
— the funerals must take place between sunrise and sunset and must not last longer than four hours;
— only one person can be buried per ceremony and;
— attendance must be restricted as far as possible to family and friends and my not exceed 200.

Tambo Participates in UN Sanctions Conference

For reportage of the United Nations conference on sanctions against South Africa in progress in Paris, including coverage of the activities of ANC leader Oliver Tambo, see the International Affairs section of the 17 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

PFP MP Reads Names of 20 'Missing' People

MB171551 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1550 GMT 17 June 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The names of 20 people who had "gone missing in the past five days" were read out during question time in the House today by Mr Graham Mcintosh (PFP Pietermaritzburg North).

He did this while asking a supplementary question of the deputy minister of law and order Mr Adrian Vlok, who had just replied to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens) on arrests for public violence. The names he read out were Bantu Julius Fuzile, Nabiel Swart, Khalieb Desai, Eric Applegren, Janet Applegren, P.S. Kertshoff, M.W. Wittenberg, C. Merret, S.C. Jocelyn, Prof Colin Gardner, Moses Mkhize, Edna Mkhize, Nora Mkhize, Nkosinathi Mkhize, Swart Mkhize, Mondli Mkhize, Nkuleleko Mkhize, Mondli Ndlovu, Simo Bhengu and Xoli Mngadi.

"All these people went missing in the last five days," he said. "Have they been arrested on charges of public violence?"

Mr Vlok said Mr Andrews' question had dealth with the period January 1, 1985 to June 30, 1985. "I answered that," he said. "He (Mr Mcintosh) has read out people from the last five days."

Mr Vlok said in reply to Mr Andrews' question that five people under the age of 20 were arrested on charges of public violence in the western Cape from January 1 to June 30 last year. None had been found guilty on those charges.

Of those under 20 arrested for public violence in the same area from July 1 to December 31 last year, 635 had charges withdrawn or not proceeded with and 190 were still waiting for their trials to begin or be completed.

Security Bills Referred to President's Council

MB181511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Cape Town, June 18, SAPA — The Committee for Social Affairs of the President's Council has started to hear evidence about the Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill. Earlier today the speaker of Parliament, Mr Johann Greeff, told the House of Assembly he had notified the state president the bills' second readings had not been passed by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

In a statement issued this afternoon, the secretary of the President's Council, Mr Kobus Bauermeister, said the bills had been referrred to the council by the state president yesterday. The bills had in turn been referred to the committee for social affairs which would make its recommendations to the full President's Council for decision. The statement gave no indication of when this would be.

Stoffel Botha Introduces Identification Bill

MB181457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1456 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 18, SAPA — A uniform population register for all South Africans and the compulsory fingerprinting of all races were provided for in the Identification Bill introduced for second reading in the House today by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha. The bill was intended to come into operation at the beginning of next month, he said.

It provided for, among others, details of all population groups, blacks included, to be recorded in one population register and uniform identity documents to be issued. Anyone attaining the age of 16, those applying for a new identity document and those aplying for a re-issue of such a document, would have to have fingerprints taken for inclusion in the population register.

Fingerprints of all those in possession of an identity document issued in terms of the Population Registration Act of 1950 would be taken within five years of the bill coming into operation, he said. The minister said in terms of the bill, every person would be assigned two numbers in the register, an identity number and a birth entry number. The "population group" code currently appearing in the identity number would be replaced by a "neutral index number" for all population groups. The population group code would be retained in the register as part of the birth entry number.

Mr Botha said in terms of the bill anyone failing to provide proof of identity to an authorised officer on request could face a fine of up to R100. Existing identity documents and reference books, however, still would be recognised until such time as the new identity document had been issued to that person, he said.

The population registration system was not exclusive to South Africa. A number of foreign countries such as Canada, France, Belgium, England, Sweden, Denamark, the Netherlands, Kenya and Israel also had similar systems, he said.

Economic Stimulation Measures Announced
MB171312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1310 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, today announced measures totalling R1,205 million to stimulate the economy, including immediate repayment of the 1980 loan levy, the scrapping of the surcharge on certain imports and a discount on motor car excise duties. Moving the third reading of the budget, Mr du Plessis said figures for the first quarter of 1986 showed clearly that the economy was "not yet performing up to expectations" and that the economic upswing which began toward the end of 1985 had lost momentum.

"Against this background, it has been decided to put together a package of measures which take account of the abilitiies of the treasury and the financial markets and which, seen from the financing angle, among others, will not cause greater problems than they solve."

Mr du Plessis said the 1980 loan levy would be repaid to 1.1 million individuals and companies, who would receive R206 million and R86 million respectively. Cheques would be posted from tomorrow, with the official date of repayment being June 20. Provision had already been made in the 1986-87 budget for the repayment and this would cause no extra expense to the treasury.

"It is expected that the amount which will reach the consumer's pocket in this manner will have a relatively modest but nevertheless positive effect on spending and saving and will thus accelerate economic activity and job creation."

The minister said it was not the right moment to make large concessions on any tax sources, especially as the government was awaiting the report of the Margo commission on the country's tax structure. However, because of the broad spectrum of activities affected by the surcharge on certain imported raw materials and goods used for production, it had been decided to scrap the surcharge on these goods.

"This concession is intended to lower the costs of raw materials and intermediate goods used in the production process, which should mean that production costs will drop and thus contribute to a lower inflation rate." Full details of the imports affected would be published in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* soon. The loss of income to the government from this concession would be an estimated R180 million in the present book year.

Mr du Plessis said he and the minister of trade and industry, Dr Dawie de Villiers, had been trying for some time to find "responsible" ways to help the motor industry.

The industry had made representations to the government and presented certain proposals. Mr du Plessis said that, because of the great contribution the industry made to industrial produciton, the trade and distribution sector and especially to job creation, it had been decided to "sacrifice" part of the increasing amounts the industry paid in taxes on input costs. It had therefore been decided to allow a discount on motor vehicle excise duties which would mean a loss of R70 million to the government for the rest of the book year. Full details would be published in the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* soon.

Mr du Plessis also announced that significant progress had been made with the preparation of a new table for calculating fringe benefit taxes on the private use of company cars. He said the existing table had been criticized for placing too high a value on this useage. It had been decided after consideration that some fo the criticism had been justified and that the values could be excessive in some cases. The National Association of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers of South Africa had been asked to help draw up a system that gave a more reasonable value to the monthly benefit of private use of a company car.

"I am pleased to announce that significant progress has been made with a new table that eliminates most, if not all of the complaints agaisnt the present table. As soon as finality has been reached, I will make a further announcement."

More on Proposals
MB171316 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1315 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — About R700 million of the R1,205 million economic stimulation package announced today by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, would be spent in the current financial year. Moving the third reading of the budget, he said this, together with the repayment of about R300 million on the loan levy "should have a meaningful effect on economic expectations and growth."

The new projects would be incldued in the normal additional appropriation for the 1986/87 financial year. Mr du Plessis said that in making up the package, the government had set two conditions. Although the expenditures should help with job creation and to stimulate total demand in the economy, they should firstly not place unnecessary pressure on the capital market through a sharp rise in the deficit before loans. Secondly, the expenditures had to form part of the government's "middle-term strategy."

On the first condition, Mr du Plessis said the government felt it would be undesirable to further increase the tax burden or to place significant pressure on interest rates. As a result existing sources of income, which due to their being allocated for specified expenditures and therefore not being available to the treasury, had been considered.

"Seeing that economic growth and job creation receive the highest priority of the government at the moment, it was decided to use part of these funds for the stimulation package."

An amount which more or less corresponded with the total cost of the package would be obtained by the transfer to the treasury of income as well as profits on certain assets of the Central Energy Fund and the National Development Corporation. Because certain legal requirements had to be complied with in this process, full details of the financing package would be worked out and set in motion as soon as possible by the ministers

of mineral and energy affairs, and finance.

"It is therefore clear that the packages financing will place no pressure on the capital market," Mr du Plessis said.

On the second condition, that the package not only be of a short-term nature and should form part of the government's medium-term expenditure strategy, the minister said that besides growth and job creation, social upliftment and the promotion of small businesses were the most important priorities here.

"It is therefore clear that this package will also have considerable longer-term advantages."

Mr du Plessis gave the assurance that while efforts were being made to stimulate the economy through increased state expenditure, government departments would still not be allowed to exceed their budgets. The proposed increased spending was concentrated on specific rather than general expenditure.

"Although it can be expected that certain further additional expenditures will be unavoidable in terms of this package, strict discipline will still be applied to prevent unnecessary expenditure and consequent pressure on financial markets," he said.

Da Plessis Details Measures

MB171318 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, today announced measures aimed at bringing about a growth rate of at least three percent in real gross domestic product during the coming year. Introducing the third reading debate on the budget, he said the measures announced today were, however, designed to prevent the re-emergence of excess demand or overspending.

"The attainment of this objective is important, not only to avoid new demand inflation, but also to ensure that another large surplus is achieved on the current account of the balance of payments in 1986, as an integral part of our commitment for dealing with the foreign debt situation."

Mr du Plessis said the measures announced today, while embracing the medium-term objectives referred to, were designed to strengthen the impact of the presently moderately expansionary monetary and fiscal strategy. "This strategy aims at encouraging investment and consumer spending and should result in a growth rate of at least three percent in real gross domestic product in 1986, with the attendant increase in income, output, employment and general economic activity."

The minister said the implications that the new measures would entail for interest rates and exchange rates were particularly relevant at present because of the fears expressed that substantial increases in interest rates and in the exchange rate would undermine the expected economic recovery. "In regard to both interest and exchange rates the official policy is clear."

The adoption of the present money supply targets implied that interest and exchange rates had to be reasonably flexible and able to adjust to changing circumstances. "As matters stand at present, however, it is unlikely that short-term interest rates will rise substantially in the months ahead as the demand for credit is still relatively low and the rate of increase of the money supply has in recent months been within, or even below, the target range.

"Interest rates should only rise once demand for credit has increased strongly and would then reflect sustained rising capital outlays, consumer spending, output and income, namely, general economic prosperity.

"Similarly there need be no fear that an excessive appreciation of the rand in the months ahead will undermine exports or import substitution as the authorities are fully aware of the importance of realistic exchange rates for sound economic development in South Africa.

"The government for some time now, has been actively encouraging exports in view of its importance to economic life in South Africa. "Despite the significant benefits that the low rand already gives exporters, it has been decided to further improve the incentive available to those exporters who develop new markets. In the coming months the government will respond to urgent studies now in progress after which my colleague, the minister of trade and industry will make the necessary announcements."

Mr du Plessis said it was of course true that an improvement in overseas perceptions of South Africa's socio-political and economic prospects would almost certainly tend to bring about a marked appreciation of the rand by, among other things, reducing the net outflow of capital. "So would a sharp rise in the dollar price of gold or in the prices of South Africa's other exports" (reduce the net outflow of capital). From the point of view of curbing inflation such an appreciation of the rand would, of course, be welcome, Mr de Plessis said.

"But any such appreciation would be closely monitored by the monetary authorities and the necessary care will be taken to ensure that it does not proceed so far as to undermine South Africa's indispensable foundation for our ongoing reform initiatives.

"In short may I say that it is our wish to respond adequately to the challenges of our time. We understand the problems, but we also see the great opportunities that beckon us all. We can do no better than to invest in the betterment of the life circumstances of all of the people of our country. We are going for growth but balanced growth that is both an input to and outcome of our best national endeavours. We seek to invest in our greatest asset, the people of this great country", Mr du Plessis said.

To Assist Small Businesses

MB171326 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The government was to allcoate R50 million to assist small businessmen on the platteland who had been experiencing liquidity problems due to the inability of farmers in drought stricken areas to meet commit-

ments, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Pressis, announced today. Introducing the third reading debate on the budget, Mr du Plessis said that in the March budget the government allocated R58 million to the Small Business Development Corporation.

The additional R50 million now being allocated would also be channelled into the four recently created programmes, namely the aid fund, the small business start-up fund, the small builders bridging fund and the entrepreneurship development and training fund. "Judging from the successes already acheived in protecting some 30,800 existing jobs and creating some 6,200 new jobs since these programmes were launched in November, 1985, I am sure members will agree that this is one of the best investments now going and one that our private sector partners will hopefully emulate," Mr du Plessis said.

Funds Low-Cost Housing

MB171321 Johannesburg Sapa in English 1319 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, announced today that R750 million was to be allocated to low-cost housing for the poor and disadvantaged of all population groups, while a further R50 million would go to additional job creation and training. Announcing this in his third reading budget speech, Mr du Plessis said the provision of housing was one of the most compelling needs confronting the country.

"I am glad to be able to announce that a high-powered task group from the private sector has agreed to investigate the whole question and formulate a plan of action whereby the private and public sectors will work together in tackling the problem urgently."

"The new allocation obviously cannot all be spent in this financial year but will carry through to 1987-88 and should serve to reduce still further the time frame envisaged for the upgrading of the lives of people living in less-developed areas."

Mr du Plessis said the new sums being allocated for work creation and housing were very substantial and their impact should be highly beneficial, not only in the short-term by way of generating income and employment, but also in the longer term by virtue of the direct enhancement of the quality of life of those affected.

There were also still those whose need here was great, and even desperate. "To the extent that it may be necessary, further amounts can be channelled into direct relief by way of food and clothing and other suitable forms of aid. Thus we are in these ways continuing and expanding our commitment to work creation and social upliftment, underlined in the March budget," Mr du Plessis said.

The sums allocated then to these objectives appeared at the time to be the optimal ones consistent with the government's overriding constraints; but budgeting should be a dynamic process. "The economic picture as it has unfolded itself since March, together with the wider exigencies of our society, has indicated a need for the further deployment of resources in these areas of concern," Mr du Plessis said.

Reports Cost of Education

MB171707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1645 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — A total of R2738 million was spent on white and R846 million on black education in the Republic in 1985/86, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today in written reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens). The figure for blacks in the national states was R291 million. This excluded own revenue spent on education. The figure for coloured was R802 million, and for Indians R381 million.

Upswing Loses Momentum

MB171901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1854 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 17, SAPA — The economic upswing that began toward the end of last year had apparently lost momentum, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said today. Speaking during the third reading debate on the budget, he said it had been expected that the low level of growth would continue in 1986. However, sales and production figures for the first quarter and information and representations by the business community proved otherwise.

Gross domestic product dropped by 1.5 percent in real terms in the first three months of this year, after rising by 3.5 percent in the second half of 1985, he said. In addition, most of the components of internal spending had decreased in the first quarter. Private consumer spending was down by 2.5 percent in real terms, private fixed investment also down, by 3.5 percent and fixed investment by the public sector dropped by 40 percent.

The drop in fixed investment was due to large cuts in capital expenditure by the South African Transport Services, Escom [Electricity Supply Commission] and other state departments.

Government spending rose in the first quarter of 1986 as a result of the concentration of expenditure at the end of a book year, Mr du Plessis said. The surplus on the current account of the balance of payments was R1.8 billion, lower than the figure for each of the four quarters of 1985 and significantly lower than the R11.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 1985.

"This situation can largely be attributed to technical factors that led to a shift in especially imports from the fourth quarter of 1985 to the first quarter of 1986." This had led to a sharp increase in the volume and value of imports, especially those for strategic purposes, in the first quarter.

The volume of most categories of exports also dropped in the first quarter of 1986, Mr du Plessis said. The outflow on the capital account of the balance of payments in the first quarter was R827 million, much lower than the R3 billion and R5 billion in the third and fourth quarters of last year respectively. Mr du Plessis

said changes in the exchange rate of the rand had acted as a "shock absorber" and protected the country's official gold and currency reserves against foreign pressure. These reserves now stood at about R3.9 billion, compared with R3.5 billion at the end of May last year.

He said the inflation rate, which dropped from more than 20 percent to 18.6 percent in April, was likely to decrease further during the year. This could be attributed to the absence of "push-pull factors" and the fact that the "cost-pressure factor" arising from the depreciation of the rand was not liekly to worsen.

"A further comforting aspect is the continued decrease in the growth of the money supply during 1986."

The seasonally-adjusted yearly increase of 11.8 percent in March 1986 was "easily" within the money supply targets and was further confirmation that the total demand in the economy was limited. "To summarise, it is evident from the statistics that are available that the economy is not yet performing up to expectations.

"It is accepted that the recent lowering of the bank rate and the stimulatory measures announced in the March budget have not had their full effect on the economy," Mr du Plessis said. "The government is, however, worried about the implications of any slowing down of the economic revival for unemployment and the general socio-economic conditions in the country." There was still room in the balance of payments for a higher economic growth rate. Mr du Plessis said there was also no talk of demand inflation: the fight was against cost-push inflation.

"It has therefore been decided, after wide consultation, to stimulate the economy in the short-term to ensure a more healthy economic growth rate in the long-term." In considering stimulatory measures, the government had taken note that gross fixed investments had dropped since 1981.

In the factory and construction sector, capital provision had decreased in the last two years. "Given the necessity of economic growth and job creation, this is a tendency that South Africa can least afford."

Mr du Plessis said it was accepted that private fixed investment would not increase significantly before the demand for goods and services improved considerably and existing production capacity was better used. His information indicated that a large proportion of consumers were hesitant to spend money on goods and services. One of the reasons for this was action to consolidate debts and there was thus no reason to fear that private spending would lead to an increase in available income or a drop in financing costs.

Account also had to be taken of the special problems of sectors of the economy such as agriculture and the motor, building and construction industries.

Reaction Reported

MB171650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, has announced a package of measures which are aimed at stimulating sound long-term economic growth in South Africa. Speaking in the House of Assembly, Mr du Plessis said the treasury would be pumping more than R1505 million into the economy by way of the earlier repayment of loan levies, by lifting the surcharge on certain imports, by rebates on excise duties on motor vehicles, and by massive low-cost housing projects.

We have received reaction from commerce and industry to Mr du Plessis' announced package of economic measures. ASSOCOM [Association of Chamber of Commerce] says that although it was a limited economic package, it would be a positive factor in business confidence. The president of ASSOCOM, Mr Rockey Ridgeway, said in a statement issued in Johannesburg that it was not clear whether the steps went far enough to ensure a 3 percent growth rate this year. He said that what was also needed now was a bold and imaginative cut in general sales tax, which would have maximum psychological impact on the population as a whole.

In its reaction, The Afrikaanse Handelinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute] said that inasmuch as financial measures could contribute to the creation of a favorable financial climate, the new package came at the right time. The president of the Institute, Mr Christie Kuhn, said that the nature and size of the package should stimulate the economy and create business optimism. He said that the most important single element of the package was that it contained no increase in taxation or loans.

In his reaction, the president of the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI], Mr J.R. Wilson, said that the package of measures would help instill confidence and get the economy moving, by providing jobs and relief to severely depressed sectors. He said that the FCI particularly welcomed the removal of the import surcharge on selected industrial inputs, which would help reduce production costs. The early repayment of the loan levy should stimulate overall demand.

The president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, Mr Tony Norton, welcomed the measures, although he said that the moves had already been discounted by the market. He said that the minister of finance had done a workman-like job with what he had, in present circumstances.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said that the economic package was good in parts, but not good enough to get the economy going. He said that the repayment of the loan levy would not help poor people, who needed relief most.

Heunis Introduces Provincial Government Bill

MB181349 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1348 GMT 18 June 86

[Excerpt] House of Representatives, June 18, SAPA — The

provincial government bill would enhance the role of the provincial government and would lead to decentralisation of power, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Introducing the bill for second reading, he said it was not easy to introduce a bill which would abolish the provincial councils which had been part of the political structure for 76 years.

The dissolution of the democratically elected provincial council system had led to the accusation that the government was not keeping to its goal of broadening democracy. This was not true because the provincial councils which dealt with matters affecting all population groups, were only elected by the white section of the population. He said the bill provided for the present provincial ordinances and other legislation to remain in force. The various provinces would remain in existence as they were before enactment of the bill.

The provincial councils would lose their legislative powers but the administrator in consultation with the executive committee could amend, repeal or substitute any provision of the ordinances applicable to his province. There would be standing committees on provincial matters which would have the same powers as the other standing committees provided for in the joint rules and orders of Parliament.

Heunis Introduces Natal-KwaZulu Joint Authority Bill
MB171419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 17, SAPA — The joint executive authority for Natal and KwaZulu was a very important step towards greater regional cooperation and real power sharing, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today.

Introducing the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Bill, he said the proposals contained in the bill had been formulated after "long and detailed negotiations" between black and white. They represented consensus between the Province of Natal, KwaZulu and the South African Government.

"As such, the bill is proof that negotiations can and do succeed and that different parties can reach agreement on crucial matters of common concern," he said. "The proposed joint executive authority will provide a structured basis on which futher negotiations and, in fact, joint decisionmaking on a regional level will take place." He regarded it as a very important step towards real power sharing between black and white in South Africa.

As a result of the expansion of the membership of the provincial executive committees, Indian and coloured leaders would also become involved in "this co-operative endeavour."

The bill gave statutory effect to co-operation between the regional governments of Natal and KwaZulu, Mr Heunis said. Proximity of the areas of jurisdiction falling under the two governments made cooperation in the administrative sphere "absolutely logical and very necessary."

"A very important factor in this significant event is that the parties concerned took the initiative in working towards a cooperative mechanism which will provide for getting the job done without entering into the thorny area of political rights, group domination and other pitfalls which abound in our heterogeneous society," Mr Heunis said. This placed the joint executive authority to a great extent outside the important, but sometimes heated, debate on political reforms.

An important principle in the bill was that neither party was deprived of its powers and duties while they could perform the tasks that would have had to be performed in any event. This would lead to the economical use of material resources and the optimal use of human skills.

Mr Heunis said that the state president, if asked to do so, could fully transfer the administration of a KwaZulu or provincial or otherwise to enact subordinate legislation. The legislation meant that once a law was transferred the KwaZulu minister concerned, or the administrator-in-executive-committee, was deprived of his powers under that law and they would then vest in the joint authority.

"Such a transfer of legal powers is a matter to be approached with circumspection and will no doubt be used selectively," he said.

Political responsibilities could not be assigned to the joint authority, but the bill gave the joint authority the statutory right to make recommendations to the KwaZulu chief minister and the administrator. "It will therefore clearly be seen that the joint executive authority is not a super-government for the region. It is an instrument to be used by regional governments and does not replace those governments."

One of the parties would second a managerial officer to fulfill the duties of the authority's chief executive officer, Mr Heunis said.

Delegates Debate Bill
MB171553 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1552 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 17, SAPA — The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the House today he did not expect to see reform in South Africa completed in his lifetime. It had to be an ongoing process, he said, replying to points raised in the second reading debate on the Joint Executive Authority for KwaZulu and Natal Bill.

"But the one thing we can be sure about is that change can take place, and a nation that is capable of change is a nation capable of survival. "We are here today not just passing a bill, but we are also proceeding with reform action".

The minister said the bill was giving legal effect to what in fact had been taking in Natal in an informal basis. He was pleased members in the House had given him wide support and praise for the bill, but credit for reform — and for the Natal-KwaZulu joint move — must go to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, he said.

Speaking in the debate earlier, Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol Reservoir Hills) said the bill could well be heralding real devolution of power and one would have to wait to see how the joint authority move would unfold.

Welcoming the bill, he said it had no counterpart in South Africa and could possibily be regarded as a "confederation, an element of federation or even a simple coalition".

"Unlike two other bills we had to reject in this house last night (Public Safety Amendment Bill and Internal Security Amendment Bill), this minister bill is not humbug.

"It is a useful document and I hope it will be put into good use — as a unit of a future federation in South Africa", Mr Poovalingam said.

Mr Palanisamy Devan (NPP [National People's Party] Cavendish) described the bill as a measure of "great significance" and said it provided for a "unique political assembly — though with limited powers". "Through this bill we achieved a new milestone in South Africa," the deputy minister of environment affairs and tourism, Mr Soobramoney Naicker, said in the debate.

The minister of the budget, Dr Jayaram Reddy, said he supported the bill which, for the first time, enabled "people of colour" to share authority as equals.

Also welcoming the bill, Mr Yunus Moolla (Sol Stanger) said it recognised the existing reality in Natal and by introducing it Mr Heunis was "putting his money where his mouth is". He hoped the joint move would result in a single governing entity in the province.

The minister of housing, local government and agriculture, Mr Balded Dookie, said the bill was paving the way for people of colour to live and govern together. "It will give South Africa a new image," he said.

The chairman of the Ministers Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, said the Natal-KwaZulu move heralded the dawn of a new era not only for Natal but for the country as a whole. The passing of the bill by Parliament would not affect the current Natal-KwaZulu Indaba, he said.

MP: EPG Ignored Buthelezi Role as Black Leader

MB161157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2336 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] House of Delegates, June 16, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] was mistaken in its belief that the African National Congress and its former president, Mr Nelson Mandela, were the only representative of South Africa's blacks, Mr Pat Poovalingam (Sol [Solidarity] Reservoir Hills) said tonight.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the Internal Security Amendment Bill, he said Inkatha and its president, Chief Mangolsuthu Buthelezi, were also acknowldged representatives. As Chief Buthelezi was the leader of 7,000,000 Zulus, Mr Mandela could not be regarded as the only national leader. There were also others who had followings in their respective communities and whose leadership roles should also be acknowledged, he said.

The outside world was not armed with the correct facts and was thus taking undue advantage of the South African situation and "playing havoc" with the country. The EPG had "misread" certain things about the country and South Africans could not allow themselves to be "pushed" by it or anyone else, he said.

Woman Arrested With Explosives Near Swaziland

MB151126 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1117 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 15, SAPA — Police arrested a young woman on Friday at Golela, on the border of Natal and Swaziland, following the discovery of explosives in her car, the Bureau for Information announced in Pretoria today. Police searched the woman's car and found an RPG-7 rocket launcher with missiles, a number of AK47 rifles and ammunition, a number of limpet mines, "a couple of kilograms" of plastic explosives, "other" explosive devices and "a large quantity" of ANC literature. A man was subsequently arrested.

Farmers Get Price Break on Mine-Proof Vehicle

MB181344 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1337 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 18, SAPA — A security company manufacturing landmine resistant vehicles said today it was to offer a 10 percent price concession to farmers in the border areas wanting the machine. The move follows a government announcement that a subsidy of 80 percent was to be granted to farmers in the country's "vulnerable areas" for the purchase of landmine-protected vehicles.

The company's additional 10 percent concession was aimed at helping "further lighten the burden and bring the vehicle within reach of more farmers," said managing director Major John Bishop. The vehicle consists of a standard bakkie (pick-up truck) from which the driver's cab has been removed and replaced with a V-shaped, mine-protected "capsule" which, the company says, protects the occupants from "death or serious injury" in the event of a landmine explosion. Costs range from R12000 to R1400, depending on the buyer's requirements.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe, Mozambique's Machel Hold Talks in Harare

MB172003 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, who arrived in Zimbabwe today, held private talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in his office at Monomotapa Building. Later the two leaders led their delegations in the first round of talks in the cabinet room. The prime

minister was assisted by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, and several ministers as well as the commander of the army, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo. In the Mozambican delegation were two ministers, two deputy ministers, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, the commander of the air force, and the military commander for Manica Province. This evening, the acting president, Comrade Nolan Makombe, will host a dinner in honor of the Mozambican delegation.

Machel Tours Training Camp

MB181233 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, accompanied by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, today visited the border camp in Nyangâ where 48 Mozambican army officers are receiving basic military training. On arrival at the Nyanga air strip, Comrade Machel inspected a guard of honor mounted by the Presidential Guard Batallion. From the air strip, Comrade Machel was taken on a conducted tour of the border camp where he was shown around the students hostels, the main dining hall, and the shower block. Earlier, President Machel planted a daisy [word indistinct] tree at the Guest House in Harare. The plant, which produces purple flowers and grows in the river valley in Manikaland, is one of the loveliest ornamental shrubs in the country. The planting occasion is viewed as a symbolic development in the Third World countries.

Seeks Expanded Cooperation

MB180814 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The visiting Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, says the military cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique must be complemented by more dynamic cooperaiton in other areas. He said while both countries are members of the SADCC, there has to be cooperation in political, diplomatic, and economic fields for this regional cooperation to find its full expression. Comrade Machel was speaking at a banquet hosted in his honor by the acting president, Comrade Nolan Makombe, in Harare last night.

The Mozambican president said unity is the logical response to the war imposed on the two countries by imperialism and armed banditry. Comrade Machel noted that southern Africa is going through its darkest and most complex military period with the Botha regime continuing its policies of violence, destabilization, and aggression.

Earlier, the acting president said the only peaceful pressure left to end apartheid is the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions by the international community. Comrade Makombe said anyone opposed to sanctions cannot claim to be seriously searching for a solution to the South African crisis. He said Zimbabwe and Mozambique are keen to find ways of defeating the regional machinations of apartheid. Comrade Makombe said Mozambique's commitment to a search for peace in southern Africa has to be reciprocated by the racist Pretoria regime and its allies.

Foreign Minister Wary of RSA Nuclear Potential

MB180619 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Comrade Witness Mangwende has stated that the Western-sponsored development of nuclear arms by racist South Africa threatens the people of independent African states in the region. Comrade Mangwende was addressing a 5-day world conference on sanctions against South Africa in the French capital, Paris, today. The minister was highly critical of the stand taken by Western countries on South Africa, saying these countries' actions have been influenced by their economic (?and racial) undertones and geopolitical considerations. The "minister dismissed" the argument advanced by these countries for rejecting comprehensive sanctions against South Africa as contradictary, illogical, and opportunistic.